New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

Col. CHARLES LEE JONES has presented to the President a petition from the four United States sailors now confined in the Penitentiary of the District, acting as their counsel.

The facts of the case are briefly these: RICHARD BIDDLE, SAMUEL KAYS, DAVID HAZARD, and JOHN MCNENNY, enlisted in the naval service. The first two were tried by a naval service general Court Martial, at Norfolk, February 23, 1854, and were convicted of the offence of "mutinous conduct and language," and were sentenced by that body to be imprisoned "at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia." The other two were tried by a similar Court Martial at New-York, September 27, 1854, and convicted of the offence of mutinous conduct and desertion, and sentenced to hard labor in the same Penitentiary. The prisoners are now confined there. Their Counsel assumes that they are imprisoned without law, and direct violation of the enactments of law, as they are confined in an institution, "exclusively and solemnly appropriated by the law of its creation to subserve the ends of criminal justice in certain specific cases and for certain specific offences, and no other end or purpose whatever."

The offences of which the petitioners have been convicted are not and never have been made punishable with imprisonment and labor under the laws of the United States, or the District of Columbia, but by the act of Congress of February 22, 1800, making them offences, they are made punishable at the discretion of a Court Martial, and this discretion must be limited by the usages of the service; and not an unlimited discretion to legislate new punishments into existence. The Criminal Court cannot imprison in the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia for an hour, unless for an offence specifically made, punishable with imprisonment and labor under the laws of the United States, or of the District of Columbia.

The case of these petitioners has been presented (on the habeas corpus) to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, but that Court dismissed the application on the ground of "no jurisdiction," and referred the petitioners to the President for redress. Therefore, in the words of the petition, these sailors submit their dearest rights and honor to the adjudication of the Executive, and they pray that their case may receive the earliest consideration; and should their liberty be restored, they hope by orderly and honorable deportment in the service of their country, to display their gratitude to the President.

The President has referred the subject to the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Navy, who, it is thought, will report to the President in the course of the week.

Know-Nothing State Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

The State Convention of Know-Nothings in session to-day in Tremont Temple, held a ratification meeting this evening with open doors. Dr. B. H. WEST presided. The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The National Council recently assembled in Philadelphia, adopted, as a part of its platform certain resolutions upon the subject of Slavery which are utterly repugnant to the sentiments of the American party in Massachusetts, and subversive of the plainest principles of justice; and whereas, the delegates in that body from this State Council, after endeavoring in vain to procure from the National Council an expression of views that should be just to the sentiment of Massachusetts and the Free States, without being objectionable to any portion of the Union, were defeated in their purpose by the preponderance in that body of sectional feelings and interests, and as a testimony [illegible]

Resolved, That this State Council heartily approves the course of its delegates, and emphatically protests against the action of the National Council which made such course necessary.

About 200 delegates were present.

At the day meeting of the Convention JOHN W. FOSTER presided. An address to the country was adopted, setting forth a platform of principles similar to the minority report in Philadelphia, and a series of resolutions of a like tenor were passed. The Convention adopted the name of American Party of Massachusetts, and invites all persons in the Free States, of whatever political creed, to join them. Speeches were made by Governor GARDNER, HENRY WILSON, and others.

The Convention and Ratification Meeting was generally harmonious and enthusiastic. A Committee of One from each county, to further the objects of the Convention, was appointed. A Ratification Meeting of the principles of the party will be held in Norfolk County to-morrow.

Heavy rain during the day.

Case of the Brig Buffalo.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

The four cabin passengers taken from the British brig *Buffalo*, were brought before Commissioner WOODBURY to-day, and held to bail in $1,000 for examination on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. They gave their names as Count KAZENSI, A. SANDLOIS, RICHARD VADEKIN and HUGO LIPPL. The seventeen steerage passengers were held in $100 each, as witnesses.

Steamboat Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

A small steamer named *Ben Beveridge*, running between Fredericton and Woodstock, N. B., burst her boiler on Monday, blowing the vessel to pieces. Two men were killed, two are missing, and several are badly wounded. No names given.

The Case of the Brig Buffalo.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

The revenue cutter *Campbell* arrived to-day with seventeen steerage and three cabin passengers, taken from the British brig at Holmes' Hole. The brig was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Nova Scotia.

Health of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

The health of ABBOTT LAWRENCE is better, and hopes are entertained that he will recover.

Earthquake at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 28.

A great shock of supposed earthquake was experienced in this city about 1 o'clock this morning. It aroused half the inhabitants of the city, and many fled into the streets. In the eastern section some windows were broken. The shock was also experienced in the country for a distance of seven miles from the city. It was succeeded by a rumbling noise.

The shock this morning was undoubtedly an earthquake. It lasted about ten seconds, and houses and furniture sensibly vibrated. Many citizens, who were aroused, were afraid to go to bed again. The precise time of the occurrence was at 18 minutes past 12 o'clock. We have heard from all the powder mills in the vicinity, and it is certain that no explosion caused the alarm, although it has been rumored that some mills, eight miles from the city, blew up in the night.

The earthquake was felt many miles around this city. It is represented as being preceded by a flash, followed by a rumbling noise, and jarring and rattling houses for twenty seconds. At York, Penn., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city, and causing great consternation.

CHARLES NEY, of New-York, has been appointed Consul to Island of St. Martin.

The Bay steamers report that the earthquake was sensibly felt in the Bay. The water was greatly agitated, while the weather was calm. Thermometer 90° in the shade to-day.

The Abolition Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, June 28.

The three sessions of the Convention to-day have been devoted to the consideration of the Pro-Slavery, or Anti-Slavery character of the Federal Constitution. The debates were spirited. GERRIT SMITH, WM. GOODELL, FRED. DOUGLASS, SAMUEL J. MAY and others, took part in the discussion.

The Convention had an appeal this morning from a Mr. JOHN BROWN, who had five sons in Kansas, and who was desirous to join them. They had written home for arms and means of defence, and declared in their letters that fighting suasion was the most important institution in the new territory. A collection was taken up to aid the father in the objects, pistols and all.

The resolutions before reported have been adopted, and all business for which the Convention was called being done, this evening is devoted to speaking by several prominent members of the Convention, on the general subject of slavery. This gathering has been large, and composed mostly of Liberty Party leaders, with a liberal infusion of Anti-slavery men, who have been pretty near them in opinion. The proceedings throughout have been very orderly.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 28.

The *Republican* has advices from New-Mexico to May 30. On the 29th, Col. FOUNTLEROY attacked a camp of Utahs near Arkansas River, 20 miles north of Breacha Pass, killed 40, and took six prisoners. The command had one man slightly and one mortally wounded. All the camp equipage, horses, sheep, provisions, &c., were captured. On the 1st of May the same command attacked a camp of 26 Utahs in the Schouatch Valley—killed four and wounded four, and captured horses, provisions, &c. Among the prisoners taken is a chief who is inclined to sue for peace. The command returned to Fort Massachusetts on the 9th of May.

Balloon Ascension.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 28.

BROOKS, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension, accompanied by the local reporter of the *Republican*. The wind was high, and nothing has since been heard of the party.

New-Hampshire Politics, &c., &c.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 28.

The speech of Senator BELL, last night, was strongly Whig and Anti-Nebraska in tone, and advocated an attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise. Mr. BELL's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the Democrats hold it identical with Free-Soilism.

Mr. HALE's speech was characteristic and straight out and out Free-Soil.

The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

A very stringent anti-liquor bill has been agreed upon by the House Committee.

A grand Temperance Convention assembles here to-day.

Newark Plank-Road Case.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 28.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of the Attorney General and the Newark Plank-Road and Ferry Company, being an appeal from the decision of late Chancellor HALSTEAD, affirmed the decision, declaring the piers and bulk-heads in the Passaic a nuisance, with costs. The [illegible]

Burning of the Passenger and Freight Depots at Vernon, Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 28.

The passenger and freight dépôts at Vernon, on the Hartford and Providence Road, were burnt last night. Loss about $4,000 in buildings, and $10,000 in freight—the latter belonging mostly to the Rockville and Vernon Mills.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 27.

We have received Brazos dates to the 21st inst. All the towns in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, excepting Matamoras, Reynosa and Camargo, had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. No fighting had occurred.

Anti-Liquor Law Celebration.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 28.

One hundred and one guns were fired to-day, in celebration of the defeat of the Liquor law. The celebration was attended mostly by Germans and other foreigners.

Movements of the President.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Thursday, June 28.

President PIERCE and lady arrived here this afternoon and took apartments at Congress Hall. The weather is delightful, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The steamer *James Adger* arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 26.

The *Knoxville* arrived from New-York early this (Tuesday) morning.

Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 28.

CATTLE—Beef continues to decline; 700 offered; 550 sold, at [illegible] on hoof.

HOGS—Firm, at 7¾c. to 8¼c.

SHEEP—In better demand; sales $2 to $3 50.

Fast Steamboat Traveling.

The steamer *Western World*, which left Detroit June 5 at 10 P. M., for Buffalo, arrived at 11:45 A. M. the next day, making the passage in 13 hours and 45 minutes. This speed has rarely been attained and seldom excelled upon any waters. The *Western World* is 346 feet long, 45½ feet beam, and 16½ feet hold; tonnage, 2,350; diameter of cylinder, 82½; stroke, 12 feet. The engine was built by T. F. SECOR & Co. The boat was designed and projected by ISAAC NEWTON of this City. The distance from Buffalo to Detroit is 296 miles.

The Religious Societies.

The reports of the Religious Publication Societies of the country, as rendered at their anniversaries, show a great degree of activity. The Bible Society has issued 901,400 volumes, and received from all sources, $346,811; the Tract Society, 961,365 volumes, and received $413,173; the Baptist Bible Society has received $40,335; the American Sunday School Union has received $248,604; the Baptist Publication Society, $52,705; the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, $33,720; the Presbyterian Board of Publication, $87,599; and the Congregational Board of Publication, $2,241.

VERY SAD—TWO BOYS DROWNED.—Two interesting boys were drowned in Claverack Creek, near Hudson, Tuesday, under the most painful circumstances. A number of pupils of the Academy were bathing in the Creek, which was considerably swollen. A son of the Principal, Prof. MACBETH, waded out into the stream, when he met the full force of the current, and was unable to return, or, indeed, to move in any direction, except with the current. It was known that that would be fatal, for the water was beyond his depth a short distance below him. Seeing his danger, a fellow pupil—a gallant little fellow by the name of PERCIVAL SHIPLEY, of Philadelphia—went to his rescue; and taking him by the hand, attempted to return. But the water was rising rapidly, and the boys were raised from their feet and carried down the stream, where, hand-in-hand, they sank together. Their dead bodies were soon afterwards recovered.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Cricket—St. George vs. New-York.

This match finished yesterday in favor of New-York, in one innings and 108 runs. Both Clubs tried their best, but New-York out-generaled St. George this time, though WALLER commanded his men the best he could under the circumstances. Play was commenced by St. George, with WALLER and BAGE; the latter did nothing in either innings. WALLER made 14 very nicely. BRIGHAM, who went out with a round O in first innings, managed to get 14 in the second. SAM. WRIGHT, who is a first-rate cricketer, was unfortunate. GIBBES was the pet of the day. HINDHAUGH played better than usual. The fielding was very indifferent, and the bowling left plenty of room for improvement. New-York chose SHARP and HARVEY, whom we are glad to see back again. SHARP was unfortunate, only getting 2. HARVEY made 23 in beautiful style, and so did HIGHAM make his 9. SAMS, after making 112 the first day, only made 1 yesterday, when BRIGHAM caught him out; among his runs, he made 12 threes, 6 fours, 13 twos, and 1 five. BANLY, MARSH and PRESTON deserve notice. The score stood as follows:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		Total both Innings.
1—Waller b. Marsh	9	c. Tower b. Marsh	5	14
2—Bage—run out	0	b. Sams	1	1
3—Bingham c. Marsh b. Sams	0	c. and b. Sams	14	14
4—Sam Wright c. Higham b. Marsh	10	b. Marsh	0	10
5—Gibbes c. Scott b Sams	26	b. Sams	0	26
6—Walker b. Marsh	0	c. Tower b. Sams	0	0
7—Hindhaugh b. Marsh	10	c. Sams b. Marsh	6	16
8—Congreve b. Marsh	0	absent	0	0
9—La Montagne—not out	3	b. Sams	0	3
10—F. Tinson b Sams	1	not out	11	12
11—Tilt c. Sharp b. Sams	0	run out	1	1
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	2	3
Wide Balls	9	Wide Balls	9	18
Total	69	Total	55	124

NEW-YORK CLUB.

1—Sharp b Gibbes	2	8—Tower c. Wri't b. Wal'r	0
2—Harvey b. Wright	23	9—Barclay b. Wright	11
3—Higham c. Tilt b Wright	9	10—Preston b. Gibbes	29
4—Sams c. Bing'm b. Wri't	113	11—Scott—not out	4
5—Fletcher b. Waller	0	Byes 3—Leg Byes 6	9
6—Wilby b. Wright	9	Wide Balls	27
7—Marsh c. W'ker b Wal'r	5		
Total			232

BOWLING—NEW-YORK.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wides.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Marsh	35	29	7	19	5
Sams	35½	30	2	18	4

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wides.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Marsh	23	27	4	8	5
Sams	23	17	5	12	5

BOWLING—ST. GEORGE.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wides.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Gibbes	40	64	4	13	2
Wright	35	60	5	14	6
Waller	23	55	6	5	2
Walker	9	27	8	2	1

Base Ball.

ASTORIA AGAINST PUTNAM CLUB.

This match between Astoria and Brooklyn was played at the former place yesterday. Astoria was the winner by 11 runs. Both clubs are young, and have plenty of room for improvement—they should watch the fielding of the Knickerbockers. The Astoria liberally entertained their visitors and the utmost good feeling prevailed. A great many people visited the ground and the ladies wonderfully enlivened the scene.

PUTNAM CLUB.		ASTORIA CLUB.	
1. J/Q. Davidson	6	1. Mabbot	6
2. Robinson	[illegible]	2. Valentine	[illegible]
3. Church	[illegible]	3. [illegible]	[illegible]
4. Hoyt	[illegible]	4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. Gesner	[illegible]	5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. H. Godwin	[illegible]	6. [illegible]	[illegible]
7. A. Taylor	[illegible]	7. [illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	8. [illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	9. [illegible]	[illegible]
Pitcher	[illegible]	Pitcher	H. Mabbot
Catcher	[illegible]	Catcher	Valentine
Judge	[illegible]	Judge	Edwards

Referee, G. E. Brown of the Knickerbocker.

Pleasant Summer Reading.

The *Independent* has a leader, this week, five and a half columns long, on N. S. Presbyterian Church Extension.

☞ The *Baltic* arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, swarmed with passengers returning from European tours. Among the number we notice our townsman General JAMES B. MURRAY, with his family, and Mr. C. LIVINGSTON and family. Also, Hon. J. S. WADSWORTH and family, of Genesee.

☞ The Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, (O. S.) of which Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL is pastor, admitted last Sabbath, fifty to the communion, the fruits of a late revival.

☞ The Universalist Sabbath School, of Brooklyn, had their annual excursion to Glen Wood yesterday.

Arrest of a Supposed Slave-Dealer.

A colored boy named FLAMINGO, about 16 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday and consigned to the Tombs, as a witness against Capt. GERONIMO HERMES, also under arrest as a slave-dealer. The case was examined yesterday morning before Commissioner BRIGHAM, and the following facts were elicited:

JOHN FINNIGAN, master of the *Alexander Mitchell*, testified that the accused sailed with him from St. Pauls de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, in August, 1854, having with him this boy as his slave.

On the passage he several times entered into conversation with witness, on which occasions he said he was going to run a vessel between the island of St. Thomas and the southwest coast of Africa, and, if opportunity offered, would run a few cargoes of slaves. It was also said that HERMES had spoken of buying the boy in Africa for his slave, and that he had brought him to this country as his personal servant. There was considerable conversation between HERMES and others, during which mysterious hints were thrown out concerning the future conduct of the prisoner, and questions which he asked concerning the prospect of selling the boy as a slave in the United States. It was also stated that the conduct of HERMES towards the boy had been cruel and inhuman in the extreme.

The testimony of JOHN FINNIGAN, the master, was direct in its charges, both as regards the treatment of the boy and the ulterior views of HERMES regarding him, as expressed in conversation.

PIERRE GIRAUD, a wine dealer and an acquaintance of HERMES, testified that in conversation with him, the accused had always admitted the freedom of the boy, and had expressed views the very contrary of selling him. He knew that HERMES and the boy were living at Mrs. PANVELET's, in White-street, where the captain paid $3 a week for the boy's board. He had always seen the boy well treated, and had never heard anything which would lead him to think that he was used differently.

The accused was held to bail in $12,000 for his appearance at a future examination.

Captain HERMES is a Portuguese by birth, and has lived for many years in Africa, where he was engaged in business. He is about thirty-three years of age, and has rather an ill-favored expression.

The boy, FLAMINGO, is very black. He speaks English tolerably, but understood better a portion of Spanish and Portuguese. He says he does not know how old he is. He has lived with Señor HERMES since he was a little child, and does not like him because he used to flog him severely.

The boy is now residing with Mr. OUTRAM, who gave security for his future appearance when necessary. We understand it is the determination of the District Attorney to bring this case up immediately before the Grand Jury, in order to have it disposed of as speedily as possible. Up to the time at which our reporter left, HERMES had not been able to find bail.

Laight-street Baptist Church.

Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT has resigned the pastoral charge of the Laight-street Baptist Church in this City; and took occasion of his farewell sermon to present the financial history of the Church during his four years' pastorate, in order to illustrate, as he said, the practicability of sustaining a down-town Church. The total rents and collections of the Church in 1852, were $1,829; now they are $2,922; next year he estimates they will rise to $3,500. The house, though plain and old, is the largest Baptist Church in the City; in 1852, the first Sabbath of his ministry, there were 127 persons present; it was are filled to overflowing every Sabbath.

The Grade of Eighty-Sixth-street.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. DRAKE, HERRICK and C. H. TUCKER, met yesterday afternoon in No. 8 City Hall, to hear parties interested in the grade of Eighty-sixth-street. A petition of property-holders, numerously signed, praying for the alteration of the present grade was read, as was also a remonstrance of property-holders, against the granting of the petition. Mr. MURPHY and others spoke in behalf of the petitioners, and Dr. DOWNING, the City Inspector, plead the case of the remonstrants. The Committee expressed themselves at a loss how to decide, but will probably report, in effect, against any alteration of the present grade, as the property-holders on the line of the street, seem about equally divided on the subject.

☞ Rev. Dr. HATFIELD completes, the present week, the twentieth year of his pastorate over the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this City.

☞ Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, of this City, is giving a successful series of Concerts throughout New-England.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a stable on Bugbie's Alley, leading from Fulton between Henry and Hicks streets, owned and occupied by HENRY RADFORD, furniture dealer, which was entirely consumed, together with its contents, consisting of one horse, carriages, harness, &c.; also, two other stables,—one owned by Mr. RADFORD and occupied by BARMORE & Co., ice dealers, whose property was mostly saved; the other was occupied by POTTER & ECLS, grocers, who lost two horses, carriages and harness. A building occupied by Mr. RADFORD as a varnish shop and storage-room, and a two-story dwelling, unoccupied, owned by JOHN S. REED, of New-York, was also destroyed. The buildings were all old and dilapidated, and the whole loss will not exceed $3,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Malignant Pustule.

A young woman named DICKENSON, residing in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday from that rare disease which the Doctors call "malignant pustule." One week ago a pimple appeared on her forehead, between the eyes, and gradually attained the proportions of a boil. She died in great agony.

The Centennial Class Meeting at Nassau Hall.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Class of '47 on Commencement day, 1850—i. e. that it should meet again in '55—those members of the Class who found themselves present at the exercises of Wednesday, 27th, assembled at 3 P. M. of the same day in the parlor of the Nassau Hall Hotel. Before organizing as a regular meeting, considerable time was passed in friendly greetings and conversation. Each had much to tell of all that had occurred to himself or to other class-mates in his vicinity since graduation;—the successes of the gifted were rejoiced at—the misfortunes of many deplored—and the death of many others silently and sadly [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] height of Mr. WILLIAM SILAS WHITEHEAD, of New-Jersey, (present,)—the maximum and minimum of conjecture differing in something like *fourteen* inches. Whereupon a Committee, consisting of Messrs. GEO. M. ROBESON and A. H. FISH, were appointed by general acclamation a Committee to settle the matter mathematically and forever—the standard of measure to be the fire-poker, with the thermometer at 88°—barometer 30 inches. Messrs. WHITEHEAD and ELLIOTT were then persuaded into becoming a Committee for the immediate provision of a collation, having fulfilled which duty, a motion was made and carried to organize as a regular meeting, and proceed to business.

The President of the Class, WM. S. WHITEHEAD, called the meeting to order, and after making some appropriate remarks moved that (his own term of office now expiring) the class be reorganized for another period of five years, and that the meeting should proceed forthwith to the election of a President and Secretary. The motion being adopted, HIESTER CLYMER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected President, and A. H. FISH, M. D., of the same State, Secretary. The President elect, upon taking his Chair, made a short, pointed address, after which the Secretary read letters explanatory of absence from many of the Class. A list of their names is here appended:

J. M. Adler, Georgetown, D. C.; J. A. Benbery, Eatonton, N. C.; E. J. Fountain, Devonport, Ind.; A. B. Dalrymple, New-York City; R. Foster, Brooklyn; Robert Clark and J. Hunt Swether, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. Munn, Portage City.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Class of 1847 are due to Dr. A. H. FISH for the exertions he has made to obtain a full representation of the Class at this meeting.

Resolved, That Mr. STUART ELLIOTT, of Georgia, be appointed Poet, and Mr. WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, of New-Jersey, Historian of this Class; and that Mr. WM. HENRY WELSH, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GEO. M. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, be their alternates—the productions of these gentlemen to be read before the Class at the next appointed time of assembly.

Resolved, That the present Secretary be directed to call a meeting of this Class in 1860.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, taken by the Secretary, be sent to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for publication, and that the Secretary be instructed to purchase and forward per mail copies for distribution among the members of the Class, at their places of residence, as far as this last may be known.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet again, God willing, on commencement day in 1860. Carried.

HIESTER CLYMER, of Penn., President.

Dr. A. H. FISH, of N. J. Secretary.

The collation followed, "with mirth and song and wine." The toasts given were:

By the President:

Our Alma Mater.

By Mr. WM. SARGHANT:

The Trustees and Faculty of the College of New-Jersey.

By Mr. STUART ELLIOTT:

The Cliosophic Society.

By Dr. A. H. FISH:

The American Whig Society.

By Mr. GEO. M. ROBESON:

Our Absent Classmates—The health and good fortune of the living—the memory of the dead.

By Mr. N. A. C. SEWARD:

The Profession of The Law—In the language of Magna Charta, may it be ever ready to say "*nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam*"—especially when they get well paid for it!

By WM. S. WHITEHEAD:

The Medical Profession—May the term of preparation for this profession be lengthened so that our own lives may be long in the land, and may "*docti indoctique scribentes*" be no longer translated, "doctors or not we prescribe."

By W. W. MARSH:

The Pulpit—"Pros to aidion eblepen"—What a *Heathen* Philosopher wrote of a *heathen*, may a *Christian* clergyman be always able to apply to *himself*.

By Mr. H. TOLAND:

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey—From it our Alma Mater has never received one penny of assistance. Let it keep its thirty pieces of silver, and may it as easily rebuild its shattered, blackened reputation, as we, the Alumni of Nassau Hall, shall rebuild and beautify anew its venerable walls—without, too, one whit of foreign aid or assistance.

By Mr. CAMERON:

The Vicissitudes of Life.

Two other toasts followed, the authors of which are forgotten:

1. *To our ten selves, and ten particular others.* [Drunk with great enthusiasm by the unmarried.]

2. *A good Wife.* [Some balderdash or other—couldn't hear it.]

A bad one. [Something about its being every one's *Maine* law to lick her!]

The proposer of this last was reprimanded and ruinously fined, and soon after an adjournment took place.

EUROPE.

Further Details by the Baltic's Mails.

FRENCH AND SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR.

Description of the Places Recently Captured by the Allies.

CLOSING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Administrative Reform in England.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Interesting from Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

The late hour at which the *Baltic* arrived yesterday morning rendered it impossible to publish anything more than a hastily prepared summary of the intelligence. We give in addition this morning portions of our European correspondence, with such selections from our exchanges as are best calculated to throw light on the interesting intelligence brought by this steamer.

PARIS NEWS.

The News from the Crimea—Progress of the Allies—Mr. Greeley still in Trouble—The Exposition.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 14, 1855.

General PELISSIER is plying us with dispatches over the mended wires. He sends us the most appalling difficulties in orthography, and seems to find it as easy to write Taganrog as to take it, or to spell Genitchi as to sneeze it. And then the Green Mamelon and the White Works, Careening Bay and the 73 cannon, the 500 prisoners, and the eight Cohorn mortars! Verily, it would seem that the last hour of Sebastopol is approaching apace.

As your English files will acquaint you, ad nauseam, with the details of these operations and the *results to be* expected from them, I will only state the other side of the question, such as it is, and such as I gather it from Russophile sources. Suppose a sympathiser with the Czar to be talking:

"The late successes of the Allies at Sebastopol are all of them captures of outworks, of defences erected without the regular fortifications of the city. They are improvised works, built in haste, and have undoubtedly done ten times the execution that was expected of them. CANROBERT did not attempt them, for he knew at what expense they must be taken, if taken at all, and he doubted if they could be held. When PELISSIER was appointed to the command, we felt confident that he would make the trial and succeed, unscrupulous as he is in his estimate of human life and of the price a capture is worth. Lord RAGLAN sets down the English loss as 400; we may reasonably calculate that of the French as 3,000, for the action was really theirs. PELISSIER speaks of fruitless efforts on the part of the Russians to retake the Mamelon. Fruitless they may be, but such a position cannot be held without constant and annoying loss. It is [illegible] have been dearly bought, and it is not probable that they involve the fall of the city at a period so near as the sanguine would have us suppose.

"The successes in the Sea of Azoff and the neighborhood are successes of a different kind. They show what resources in provisions and in means of transport were at the disposal of the Russians, and in the destruction of them and in the blockade of the routes, the allies have undoubtedly inflicted a blow upon the enemy which they will feel. But as long as Perekop remains open, and as long as the city is not completely invested, it will be reasonable to believe that the Russians will neither want men nor provisions, supplied as Sebastopol is for eight months, and unhindered as is the road through Perekop."

This is certainly making the best of an unpromising situation, and denotes a happy faculty of eliciting sunbeams from cucumbers, of deriving comfort from seemingly comfortless sources. The position of the Allies would appear to have been improved in one respect, by their occupation of the bank of the Tchernaya—they find water in abundance. But their position "before" Sebastopol is already menacing them with pestilence, as the following passage from a letter in the *Presse* will show: "The heat is intense, (2d of June,) and the battle-field just under our feet constantly sends us puffs of horrible emanations. The whole ravine of Inkermann, choked with corpses, is an indescribable hotbed of infection."

The private letters detailing the expeditions to Kertch, &c., have arrived, and are really well worth reading. As the vessels composing the fleets coasted along the edge of the Crimea, the telescope discovered Aloupka, the Summer retreat of the dowager Czarine; the sources of the Katcha and the Alma, and the giant of the Crimea, Mt. Tchatis-Dagh. At Kertch, the officers found an abundance of coal resembling anthracite, but could learn nothing as to the situation of the mines, the Russians having concealed it from time immemorial. They found there also an excellent foundry and a well-supplied ship-yard, with tools in perfect order. They took possession of a fine hospital, and of a theatre where the Zouaves will give entertainments. Parties of pleasure were to set off to visit the Museum of Antiquities, and the tomb of MITHRADATES. Eight hundred English sailors, landed at Kertch to march to Yeni-Kale, having become tipsy or excited, created a tremendous row in the town. Strict injunctions had been given to respect private property; three sailors, nevertheless, broke into the houses, fired their pistols at the looking-glasses, played on the piano with their sabres, and in other equally agreeable ways disobeyed their orders, and paid no heed to their officers. Only thirty arrived the next day at Yeni-Kale. The ringleader of these gentle mutineers is to be shot. A Russian, whose mansion was thus occupied, set it on fire, and was at once arrested, to be tried by martial law. Such is the situation of Kertch—a poor little town, which did not fire a shot in its own defence.

The taking of the Mamelon was known to a Mr. LEMAOUT, in Calias, before it was communicated to the Emperor. At any rate, he announced in a paper edited by himself, and called the *Predicateur des Cotes du Nord*, on the 8th of June, that the oscillations of the barometer upon the 6th convinced him that a tremendous and decisive cannonade had taken place at Sebastopol. On the 9th the *Moniteur* published the "if it please God" dispatch of Gen. PELISSIER, followed by the dispatch showing that it *had* pleased God. This is a remarkable coincidence, perhaps the most remarkable on record. It is distinctly provable, and no collusion or foreknowledge is possible.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY has not issued from his difficulties as triumphantly as was imagined at the date of my last. In fact, he has not issued from them at all—the case still pending, and having been postponed for some weeks, during which time Mr. GREELEY will continue his rambles in Switzerland. It is barely possible that he may be condemned to pay damages, as an individual of a Board of responsible Directors, and, in this case, no one can foretell the end of the list of similar suits which would at once be brought against him, by parties similarly outraged. Everybody regrets that Mr. GREELEY's vacation has been spoiled by this annoying proceeding; but no one ought to forget that a most flagitious wrong has been done to numbers of French artists, who deplore bitterly their folly in having entrusted their works to American management, and having put faith in American promises. Their property has been ruined, broken, lost, and, perhaps, for all they can learn to the contrary, sold for the benefit of the stockholders. Such outrages deserve castigation, and the only misfortune is that this sometimes falls upon the wrong head. In the particular case before us, a valuable statue is broken to pieces, by carelessness or neglect. No explanation is offered, no regret expressed, no indemnification proposed. The enraged and injured proprietor seeks redress in the only way open to him here, and, perhaps, the arrest of Mr. GREELEY was the best thing he could do. At any rate, our credit has suffered severely, and our reputation for honesty and fair dealing is at stake. Our position is this: we have received numerous works of art, which we deliberately keep. We render no accounts, and we repulse all effort to force us to explain. I need not mention the word which is used by the victims, to characterize this act: an act doubly reprehensible, as it concerns a class which cannot afford such spoliations.

The ball at the Hotel de Ville, to the King of Portugal, was a very successful one. The tickets of invitation were thus couched: "The Prefect of the Seine begs you to attend the ball which his Majesty the King of Portugal, and the Duc de Porto have deigned to accept from the city of Paris." The American Legation received 150 of these agreeable pasteboards, and there could not have been fewer than 225 of our country people present—many, of course, having obtained tickets from other sources. There was very little dancing, and very little crowd. The ball was opened by the King with the Princess MATHILDE, the King's brother being there *vis-à-vis* with Mme. HAUSSMAN, la Prefette. The Lord Mayor was one of the sights of the evening, though he disappointed people amazingly by his diminutive size. A Lord Mayor should be plump and rotund, especially when his name is MOON. He was presented to—or rather, in view of his rank, he allowed to be presented to him, several American ladies, to whom he was markedly gallant. To one of them he described his late dinner at London, at which the society was so aristocratic—he might say princely—that he was obliged to put Peeresses at the very foot of the table. The Emperor was of course not present: since he has been imperial, he has never attended a municipal festivity. The ball broke up early, the movement commencing at midnight. La RISTORI was eagerly sought for, but I believe she was not present. An English lady, one of her most ardent admirers, Mrs. VANSITTART, had sent her a superb lace dress to attend the ball in, but I do not think she was there, nevertheless.

While speaking of the King of Portugal, let me say that he will bear away from France a most curious and interesting souvenir. He was riding on horseback with the Emperor, when an estafette, arriving at full speed, handed to the latter a telegraphic dispatch. This was the missive from Gen. PELISSIER, announcing the taking of the Mamelon. His Majesty of Portugal begged to be allowed to retain this valuable original, as a memento of his visit to Paris, and of the great war of civilization against barbarism. This he was graciously allowed to do. Portugal will probably be soon called upon to furnish a contingent to this most laudable struggle.

I regret to say that the female hippopotamus, just imported to fulfill the duties of an [illegible] of that species, already installed in the Garden of Plants, has been received by him in a most ungallant and unfeeling manner. He actually pursued her in the most obstreperous way, and so disgusted the guardians of the establishment, that they removed him to a smaller pond, and have decided that he shall not have another chance to enjoy the pleasures of society and of kindred. One of the sub-keepers was heard to remark that such treatment of a female was Cossack!

The English dramatic company opens its series of performances to-morrow evening, with "Macbeth" and "The Camp of Boulogne," styled in the bills "an international pantomime." To Americans, this new feature of Paris life is to be rendered doubly interesting by the engagement of Miss CUSHMAN. RISTORI, RACHEL and CHARLOTTE simultaneously executing their interpretations of *Myrrha*, *Phèdre* and *Meg Merriles*, will form a glorious trio. The remarks of the feuilletonists upon the American tragedienne, can hardly fail to be interesting, perhaps even funny. I will make extracts, if the occasion calls for it.

The machinery room of the Crystal Palace was opened day before yesterday. It is long and thin, like a rope-walk, and a spectator, standing in the middle, cannot see to either end. Motion has not yet been communicated to the forest of pistons, wheels and spindles, nor is it likely to be for ten days to come. This gallery will be the principal attraction to Parisians and provincials, for machinery in movement will be a novelty to both, while an attentive examination of the shop windows of the Boulevards would give as satisfactory an idea of the industrial vigor of Europe as the ground floor of the Palace. It is in the machinery department that the Americans redeem their credit somewhat. The raw material gallery is not yet complete. The following may be set down as the average receipts of a week:

Sunday, (four sous, 50,000 visitors,)	10,000
Friday, (five francs, 800 visitors,)	4,000
Five days at one franc, 10,000 visitors a day	[illegible]
Total for a week	[illegible]

The stock is constantly falling, having tumbled, in six weeks, from 170, its highest point, to 118, where it is to-day. Nothing saves it from sudden and ruinous depreciation, but the Government guarantee of 4 per cent. interest. As a speculation, it has sunk beyond redemption. The reality is not to the anticipations as one to ten.

The Company announce that they shall commence an immediate series of lawsuits against the holders of season tickets, unless the practice of transferring them and making them useful to multitudes of friends is at once abandoned. Many individuals have been detected by the simple process of requiring them to write their names in a register as they go in. Ignorant of the snare they neglect to notice what name is upon the ticket, and boldly inscribing their own, are at once accused of cheating. Others are discovered by writing the correct name in a hand different from that in which the name is written by its owner upon his ticket. In cases of suspicion, people have been actually followed home by spies, intent on discovering their real name. Multitudes of tickets, bought for fifty francs before the inauguration, were resold by the holders, after the ceremony, at half price. The Company, whose thirst for coppers is proverbial, cannot bear to think that such frauds are practiced, and threatens awful reprisals. I may say in this connection, that my ticket, as well as all those placed at the disposal of the press, expires to-morrow. If they offer to renew it I shall languidly accept, but shall certainly make no overtures for an extension, myself. One feels degraded by the bare act of requesting a favor at the hands of such an illiberal push.

The friends of Mrs. PYATT, our spirited and amiable "Bell Smith Abroad," [illegible] to present to her a service of plate, which [illegible] jeweler, ODIOT, has been commissioned to produce and to ornament. I may be permitted to mention [illegible] that Mr. PYATT's book on Paris has safely [illegible] here, and people put down their names in turn to read it. It must be pleasant, if you write a book on Paris, to see it! This police deserves credit for its sharpness, for I know of two stratagems it has defeated within a month.

The "Sicilian Vespers" were produced last night, in presence of their Majesties, the Duc DA [illegible] (the King of Portugal being absent,) the Princess MATHILDE and the Court generally; ALBONI, FREZZOLINI, RACHEL and RISTORI. VERDI was probably disappointed in his expectations, for the audience was not profuse in its demonstrations. I shall be able to give you the facts and the details in my next; for the present, I should say the "Vespers" will not meet with the success of the "Trovatore." But there is an immense crowd in the neighborhood of the theatre, this morning, pushing and struggling for tickets to-morrow night. ROSSINI—who is in Paris—was not present. He will not even go to the opera to listen to music of his own.

DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Change of Spanish Ministry—Arrival of Gen. Dodge—His Friendly Reception.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 11, 1855.

The Spanish Ministry have resigned. That is to say, of the old Cabinet remain only ESPARTERO, O'DONNELL and SANTA CRUZ. MADOZ, LUJAN, SANTA CRUZ, (there were two of the same name,) AGUIRRE and LUZURIAGA have been replaced by new men, not much known. Things are in a very uncertain state in Madrid, and I think it very doubtful that the new Ministry last long. It was also reported that ESPARTERO had resigned in consequence of the action of the Cortes. When these resignations took place, ESPARTERO, as President of the Council of Ministers, sent word to the Assembly and requested it to suspend its sittings until a new Ministry was formed, which it refused to do, and it was in consequence rumored, and with probability, that ESPARTERO, disgusted at the want of courtesy shown to him, had resigned. The proximate cause of this dissolution, which you will recollect I have been prophesying for some time past, was a decree of the Government announcing the National Militia, revoking the former one which made it incumbent on every one to either serve or pay a fine, as with us; and containing, also, several other obnoxious articles referring to the internal government and discipline of the Militia. Out of the twenty-eight Commandants of the Corps eighteen resigned, and many meetings of the officers were held. Finally, the Ayuntamiento or Corporation of Madrid and the Government of the Province sent a deputation to ESPARTERO, saying that if this decree was not annulled, these two bodies would resign *en masse*. ESPARTERO persuaded them to wait a little before doing anything. The greater part of the Ministry resigned at once, and the new Ministry has as yet taken no step in this matter. So the question is still pending, and nobody knows how it may result. The Ministry at present stands as follows: President, ESPARTERO; War, O'DONNELL; Marine, SANTA CRUZ; State, Gen. ZABALA; Interior, HUELVES; Finance, BRUIL; Public Works, ALONZO MARTINEZ; Justice, FUENTE ANDRES. ZABALA was Captain General of Madrid, and is, I believe, very good in his way. BRUIL was a banker of Saragossa. Of the rest I know nothing more than they have been Deputies, and are not particularly remarkable in any way.

It is to be regretted that LUZURIAGA has left the Ministry of State, as he was a well disposed and honorable man. The Cortes are disposed to opposition to the Government, and all kinds of rumors are afloat in consequence, but as yet nothing has been done by either party. Several informal meetings of the deputies have been held, and discussions have taken place as to the propriety of a vote of censure against the late Ministry, with the exception of ESPARTERO. As Thursday the 7th, my latest date from Madrid, was the festival of *Corpus Christi*, nothing was done, but I may probably get something more ere this mail closes. Mr. DODGE, our new Minister, and family arrived safely in Madrid on the afternoon of the 7th, and were to proceed in a day or so to Aranjuez. The Cabinet [illegible] seems quieted for the present, but is not as yet recomposed. There is no doubt but that the fall of the Ministry and the trouble in consequence will be of aid to their cause. CABRERA is said to be in Italy, waiting his opportunity. His plan is to get hold of some strong place in Spain to serve as a rallying point, and throw himself into it and call upon the Carlists throughout the country for assistance. It is a very good idea, no doubt, but the difficulty is to carry it out. However, *nous verrons*, as old Father RITCHIE used to say.

There is no doubt but that the Carlist faction in Spain are on the alert, and as you are well aware, many of the oldest families still cherish a feeling for the legitimate branch of the old BOURBON stock. As yet in the north, Navarre and Biscay, where it was said that out of three men more than two were Carlists, nothing has transpired to disturb public order. To be sure, the Government are well prepared and are ready to put down any attempt immediately, but there is unquestionably a hesitation on the part of the people to begin another civil war. I have just heard a little later from Madrid. The Ministry have revoked the obnoxious law, and ESPARTERO was induced to withdraw his resignation. Mr. DODGE left on the 6th for Aranjuez. Funds are 3 per cent. at 32; deferred ditto 18. Nothing doing.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.

In the late events at Madrid every one seems to have played the part of madmen in their *modus operandi*—the Government, the *Ayuntamiento*, the chiefs of the militia, the Cortes and ESPARTERO. The Government, with their ill-timed and imprudent decree—illegal, also, for it had not been presented to the Cortes, nor was in any way sanctioned by them; the Ayuntamiento and chiefs of the militia, for there being a constituent Assembly in session, they arrogated to themselves the right of deliberating on the action of the Cabinet, protesting and resigning, etc., in spite of the recent law, which you will recollect prohibits the militia from discussing political questions. ESPARTERO, because without consulting the opinion of the majority of the Cortes, he allowed the Minister of the Interior to resign, and yielding thus to extra Parliamentary influences, also accepted the resignations of the other Ministers whom I have already named to you. The Cortes in that after having authorized the Duke DE LA VICTORIA to suspend the "personal guarantees" of the New Constitution, they refused as I told you to suspend their sessions while the new Ministry were forming. The new Ministers have produced a disagreeable sensation, as it was expected that the change would have been more liberal, and men of more advanced ideas, none of them being persons of great political note in the Cortes. The deputies of the advanced "Progresista" faction have held several meetings, and have agreed to oppose the new Ministry. All minds are much agitated at Madrid, and they still talk of the retirement of ESPARTERO.

I have heard with much satisfaction, that the authorities of Burgos and Vittoria gave an escort to Gen. DODGE, our new Minister, and not so much for the purpose of protection from the Carlist faction, as a mark of the cordial feeling of Spain towards our country. Mr. DODGE has arrived at a very [illegible] moment for his country, for all the [illegible] of the [illegible] party in Spain are [illegible] liberal in their [illegible]. Mr. DODGE can make [illegible]

is true that another new phase of Spanish revolution is preparing and almost ready to display itself, but this revolution, I repeat, will be triumphant on the side of progress. The absolute princes always have the fortune of choosing the most inopportune moment for endeavoring to enchain the people. MONTEMOLIN has begun his campaign exactly at the moment when the idea of liberty, hardly as yet unfolded in Spain, is struggling with the fears of socialism and demagogism. In this critical state of transition, when the Government does not know where to make itself more conservative or more liberal, when the Cortes are fluctuating between the two parties, one cry only, that of death to Liberty, can awake the people and precipitate them to the most opposite extreme, *the Inquisition*. Thus you have seen how the Army and the Militia have pursued with ardor, and routed the principal parties of Carlists in Arragon and Castile. The revolution is progressing. The grave Carlist conspiracy discovered in Madrid alarms and perturbs the minds of all. The Roman Apostolical party is very much compromised in the war plots that have been discovered. At any moment—in one hour—a popular commotion may break forth which will destroy all the ancient structures of the conservatives and absolutists. ESPARTERO keeps this back, for the fears that the storm may reach him. ESPARTERO is from one moment to another losing that *prestige* which he owes to fortune and the reserve of his character more than to his deeds or his acquirements. In his eternal reserve, and always surrounded by men of small ability, the vulgar have not been able to penetrate the recesses of that brain, nor of that heart, and in all his mistakes have thrown the blame upon his *friends*. In this species of mystery he shut himself up when Regent and had to guard the throne of a child, but the ideas of liberty were not then so current as now, nor were the people educated enough to judge of the conduct of a chief who almost seemed a *King*. The sentiment of respect still predominated in a people accustomed to venerate the monarchy.

Now ESPARTERO is more exposed to be examined by all. The Constituent Cortes have placed him *en évidence*. In this body he has lost his *prestige*, his popularity in power. He wished for the National Representative system, and his vessel has foundered among its shoals.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Description of Anapa—Its Conquest by the Allies and Evacuation by the Russians.

From the London Times, June 15.

The concluding words of Sir E. LYONS' dispatch from the Straits of Kertch, dated the 2d of June, lead us to infer that on the 7th inst. Yenikale was in such a state of defence as to enable Sir GEORGE BROWN to leave that position to be defended by the Ottoman troops, and to proceed with the British and French forces under his command to drive the enemy from his last holds on the coast of Circassia. It is clear, therefore, that Sir G. BROWN did not contemplate an advance into the interior of the Crimea, but we have yet to learn whether the evacuation of Anapa was the result of a military and naval demonstration, against that place, or whether the Russians anticipated by their flight an attack they felt unable to resist. At any rate this event opens a new and interesting page in the history of this eventful contest, which seems destined to leave its traces on all the shores of the Euxine. Anapa, the place which is the scene of this last occurrence, is a fortified town of considerable strength on the eastern side of the Bay which terminates in the Straits of Yenikale, and at the northern extremity of the Circassian coast. It lies about 46 miles across the sea from Kertch, 15 miles south of the mouth of the river Kuban, and 25 miles to the northeast of Soudjak Kaleh. Anapa was built by the Turks in 1784 to protect the left bank of the Kuban, and, perhaps, in some measure, to supply the loss of Azoff as a border fortress. An attempt was made upon it by the Russians as early as 1790, and in 1791 it was taken by assault after a siege of three weeks; but the ensuing peace again established the line of the Kuban as the Russian frontier. In every successive war between Russia and Turkey, Anapa has been taken by the Russians, but restored at the peace, until the last great attack directed against it under Prince MENSCHIKOFF and Admiral GREIG, in the spring of 1828, immediately after the declaration of hostilities. This expedition consisted of 8 ships-of-the-line, 4 frigates, and 21 corvettes and other ships, carrying about 7,000 troops—an effectual demonstration of the naval preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. The place was invested, though it was vigorously defended, not only by the Turkish garrison, but by the Circassian and Tartar cavalry of the plains of the Kuban, and, after a siege of thirty-two days, it surrendered to Prince MENSCHIKOFF. Russia had commenced the war of 1828 by a declaration to Europe that she sought no extension of territory, but, presuming on the ignorance or the indifference of other States, when the treaty of Adrianople was signed she found means to insert in it a stipulation that "the whole coast of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kuban to the Fort of St. Nicholas inclusively, shall remain forever under the domination of the Russian Empire." Thus was a tract of nearly 300 miles of coast ceded to Russia; but it is satisfactory to remark that, as this was one of the very last territorial acquisitions wrung by Russia from the dominions of the Ottoman Empire, so it is the very first portion of her conquests which she has been compelled to evacuate, for we believe that along the whole of this coast there is not now a Russian station; and we hope that ere long not a Russian soldier will remain south of the Kuban, which was established by the treaty of Jassy, in 1791, as the southern boundary of the Empire.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the Russians should have abandoned with so much precipitation a position of great strength and importance; for, if the Turkish fortress of Anapa was in a condition to resist a Russian fleet and army for upwards of a month, more than twenty-seven years ago, it can scarcely be doubted that the same power which has lined the harbor of Sebastopol with batteries and the whole Circassian coast with forts, could have rendered Anapa almost impregnable. Indeed, when the place was reconnoitered last year by a British squadron, it was reported to be unassailable without a considerable detachment of land forces. The real weakness of the Russians on the Circassian coast lies, however, in the fact that they are there in a hostile country. As long as they had the command of the sea they could harass the native population by blockades, and at all times relieve and recruit their own garrisons. The Circassians themselves, in their address to Europe, published more than twenty years ago, used these remarkable words: "If Russia conquers us it will not be by arms, but by cutting off our communications, and making use of Turkey and Persia as if they were already hers; by rendering the sea impassable, as if it were her own; by blockading our coast; by destroying not only our vessels but those of other States that approach us; by depriving us of a market for our produce; by preventing us from obtaining salt, gunpowder, and other necessaries of war, which to us are necessaries of life." The prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter as to the means employed, but not as to the result. From the moment Russia lost the command of the sea she was powerless on the coast of Circassia, and at the outset of the second campaign the mountaineers who had so bravely fought against all hope for their independence, are masters of Anapa.

We have no wish to dress up these Circassian and Abassian tribes in qualities and virtues which do not belong to them. They inspire a legitimate interest by their martial spirit and their love of independence, but they have the vices as well as the virtues of barbarians. No reliance can be placed upon their services except as irregular troops, and as far as their own love of plunder and of war may carry them; but, though the Circassians fight under no banner, and acknowledge no authority but that of their own chiefs, it is by no means impossible that their hatred of Russia and their ancient connection with the Tartars of the Crimea may induce them to take an active and useful part in this war. At any rate, their presence on the Kuban must divert the forces of a portion of the Russian army; but perhaps the greatest advantage to be derived from this conquest at the present moment, would be an immediate opening of the trade with the eastern coast of the Black Sea. The country produces in abundance cattle, horses, and many of the supplies required for the army, and the immediate cessation of the blockade of this coast, followed by the establishment of an agent for the Commissariat at Anapa or Soudjak Kaleh, might lead to the most beneficial results. It will greatly [illegible] of the Western Powers, namely, the limitation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea and the independence of the East, if they can establish upon the eastern coast of those waters a people capable of defending their rights, and united to the rest of Europe by the ordinary relations of commerce, which are the most powerful precursors of civilization. The enormous and sanguinary efforts made by Russia during a long period of years to establish her domination on this coast and along the valleys of the Caucasus afford the clearest proof of the value she attached to these possessions in her schemes of empire, and we trust the first result of the war will be to leave these districts in the hands of those free races which inhabit the Caucasian isthmus, and oppose a barrier more insurmountable than their own mountains to Russian ambition.

Taganrog.

The *Guide Maritime dans la Mer d'Azoff*, referred to on a previous occasion, gives the following details of Taganrog, against which the successful expedition has just taken place:

"The greatest depth of the basin of Taganrog, situate very nearly at the bottom of the Gulf of the Don, is 10, 11, and 16 feet from the channel of the Perevoloki, in a southwest direction to the extremity of the Petrouchina bank. The soundings given here are, as all those of the Don, almost fictitious, as the land-winds reduce them considerably, and in some places down to zero. Every sort of vessel lies during that period embedded in the mud, and occasionally for a long time. The port owes its foundation to Peter the Great. Even in his time the diminution of the waters of the Sea of Azoff was remarked, and the present site of Taganrog was chosen on the declivity of a promontory or cape, in the hope that a sufficient anchorage should always be found. The new port acquired at its commencement some commercial importance, but its disadvantages soon became apparent. The Don, which empties itself with impetuosity at the bottom of the gulf, drags down with it the sands which the south winds heap up on the coast, and it is owing to this that the water is so shallow near Taganrog and in all its basin. It has been before observed that the sea water is so freshened by that of the Don at this spot as to be drinkable. In the commencement of the present century the port of Taganrog was frequented by such a number of foreign vessels as to induce the Government to second the movement. Taganrog had then a lazaretto belonging to it, which dispensed vessels bound from that port from seven days' observation, which they performed in front of the Strait of Kertch. But the navigation becoming more extended, and the maratime establishment of Taganrog promising to be insufficient for the ever-increasing wants of an entrepôt, custom-house and quarantine were formed at Kertch. Commercial transactions were thus divided between the two, and Taganrog saw each day a smaller number of vessels in its waters. The quarantine of Kertch allowed no vessels to pass on to Taganrog but those that were recognized as without suspicion. But what gave the last blow to Taganrog was the measure adopted in 1833 by the Russian Government, which declared Kertch the only quarantine port in the Sea of Azoff, which from that time was closed to all merchant vessels excepting those in the coasting trade. Kertch, being at once on the Sea of Azoff to the north, and on the Black Sea to the east, became by that act the entrepôt and the port of discharge of those two seas. The colonial products of the northern coast, and even those of the Don, arrived by caravans, following the tongue of Arabat, up to the only privileged port. What only sustains now the commerce of Taganrog are the transports of munitions of war and of provisions from the Caucasian provinces. A considerable number of vessels for that special purpose constantly traverse the waters of that sea, the waters of which are each day becoming more shallow, and which threaten to disappear altogether."

Marioupol.

Is a place of much commercial activity. In it is gathered the grain brought from the interior, and taken by Genoese merchantmen, who have not forgotten this route, which was so well known to their ancestors, and where the Genoese flag was at one time so powerful. Beyond Marioupol the coast, bordered with cliffs, runs 9½ miles to the southwest and terminates at Cape Bielosarai, at the foot of which is formed a tongue of sand, seven miles in extent, to the southwest, curving towards the west. There are 14 feet of water at about a mile from the shore, from Marioupol to Cape Bielosarai. The same bottom is found the whole length of the tongue at half a mile from its eastern shore. It changes to the southwest of the lighthouse, and successively throughout the whole western part, when only 14 feet are found at two miles from land. From the northwest of the light-house along the coast which runs towards the west the sea gets deeper, and at a mile it is 16 feet.

Austria's Proposition for Further Negotiations—Last Scene of the "Conference" Drama.

From the London Times, June 14.

A further paper containing the final protocol of the Vienna Conference, and the close of that negotiation, has now been laid before Parliament, and puts us in possession of the concluding scene of that ineffectual performance. Count BUOL, having requested the Plenipotentiaries of the other Courts to assemble at his office on the 4th of June, proceeded to state that, as a last resource, Austria was prepared to make another proposition intended to settle by way of compromise the disputed point of the limitation of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea. In the eleventh Conference, held on the 19th of April, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had suggested that, as Russia peremptorily objected to treat with the other great Powers on the limitation of her own naval forces, an expedient might be found to meet this difficulty by bringing about a direct arrangement between Russia and the Porte to adjust the balance of their respective forces, which arrangement should have the same validity and effect as the general acts of the Conference. To this was added Lord JOHN RUSSELL's most unfortunate and uncalled-for declaration of the 19th of March, that the best and most admissible conditions of peace would be those which should be most consistent with the honor of Russia as well as with the security of Europe. Upon these hints, which certainly do no credit to the sagacity or firmness of our negotiators, the Austrian Cabinet set to work to construct its final scheme, to the following effect: It proposed, in the first place, that the great Powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it *as a question of European interest*. Secondly, that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should propose by common agreement to the Conference the equal amount of the effective naval forces to be kept up by them in the Black Sea—such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now afloat in that sea, and that this agreement should form an integral part of the General Treaty; the Straits to remain closed, but each of the other Powers to be authorized by firman to station two frigates in the Black Sea, and in case of attack the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his Allies.

Such was the Austrian proposal. The Russian Envoys were willing to refer the question to the consideration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, not being authorized, as they said, to assent to such a proposition without further instructions. The French and English Ministers merely repeated that their instructions were already exhausted, that they considered the Conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in another form the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meetings of the Conference. Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negotiation was terminated.

We shall state in a very few words the impression made upon ourselves by this proposition. With reference to the first article, the guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey is loose and imperfect, and it is absurd to pledge the European Powers by treaty to consider all infractions of those rights as "a question of European interest," when it is obvious that they are so without any such treaty at all. The second article is the essential part of the scheme. On this point we observe, that if Russia is *bonâ fide* resolved to assent to the termination of her preponderance in the Black Sea, and to the limitation of her naval power, it is in the last degree puerile in a State compelled by the rigor of war to make so considerable a sacrifice of its power to dispute about the precise means by which that sacrifice is to be accomplished. A treaty with Turkey, incorporated into the General Treaty of Peace, is just as binding as the General Treaty, *if it is to be kept*, though it may not have entirely the same sanction if it is broken. As to the actual limitation imposed on Russia by this article, which restricts her not to exceed the amount of her ships of war now afloat in the Black Sea, it may be doubted whether the amount of Russian naval force now afloat in those waters is capable of threatening the [illegible] of the principality of Monaco, and within a very few days more we hope to learn that it is altogether annihilated.

Had Russia acceded at once, frankly and without reservation, to these terms, she would have yielded to the identical principle which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had rejected a few days before, and still, at this very Conference, professed to reject; for he again declared that all "limitation of forces which might be sought to be imposed on Russia would be regarded by her Plenipotentiaries as an infringement on the sovereign rights of their master, and an insurmountable obstacle to peace." So that the Austrian proposal may be reduced to this dilemma—if it does amount to a real limitation of the naval forces of Russia, that Power rejects it; if it does not amount to such a limitation, it cannot satisfy the allies.

The Austrian Government had, doubtless, in bringing forward this proposition, another motive, which was to disentangle itself from the awkward and discreditable position in which it stands. It had supported the demands of the Western Powers at the former Conferences, it had declared the offers of the Russian Envoys quite insufficient, yet it could not make up its mind to throw the weight of its own military power into the scale of peace. Even in this final Conference Austria does not intimate that she should regard the rejection of her last proposal by Russia as a just cause of war; it consequently fell to the ground without an effort to save it. Yet Austria had declared that "she should see in the acceptance of this outline the complete bases of an effectual and honorable solution for all parties." The Court of Vienna has by this time discovered that there is a wide difference between those Powers which are engaged in the conduct of a war of this magnitude and those who, like the German Courts, indulge themselves in the *dilettante* diplomacy of lookers-on. These "complete bases" neither satisfied our military honor, nor protected our interests, nor secured our future rights. They would have left Turkey as weak, Russia as strong, and the great question of ascendancy between Western and Eastern Europe reduced to the proportions of a maritime convention between the Sultan and the Czar. Austria may flatter herself that these paltry concessions (which, however, she had not the authority or influence to obtain) are a discharge of the engagements contracted in the face of Europe by the treaty of the 2d of December, but her conduct only leads us to rejoice that we are not more closely bound to the policy of so fainthearted an ally. Peace is not to be obtained on these terms, and the last protocol of the Vienna Conference leaves on our minds a strong impression that by the close of these negotiations we have escaped the greatest danger to which we have yet been exposed.

ENGLAND.

Administrative Reform in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of June, Mr. LAYARD rose to move, "that this House views with deep and increasing concern the state of the nation, and is of opinion that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed, in public appointments, to party and family influences and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in great disasters." The honorable member, after referring to the demand in the country for administrative reform, which had been lately exhibited in a very marked manner, and anything that the motion had to do with the conduct of the war, explained that he thought it his duty to interfere in any matters, as men were afraid to state their opinions upon the subject; but he could rely upon the greatest authority for his statement, and challenged contradiction. Mr. LAYARD then proceeded to cite many cases in which promotion was made by interest, and others where men, having no family of political interest, remained in spite of their merit in subordinate conditions; and amongst others, mentioned the cases of Colonel HARDINGE, Colonel WILSON, Lieut. H. BUCK and Lieut. EUSTACE CECIL. Except as regarded the artillery, nothing had been done to improve the army by opening appointments to merit; and he read letters written by a member of the Government, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, to confirm that statement; and those letters also contained an expression of dissatisfaction with the army consolidation scheme. If promotions were made with due regard to merit, he was convinced that men representing the intelligence of the country would enter the army, even as privates. Then, with respect to diplomacy, he had the same objections to make, as far as appointments were concerned, as in the army. He also advocated the abolition of Foreign office fees, hoping that the clerks would be better paid, and suggested that an assistant consulship should be established, from which office the vice-consuls should be selected. Then, as regarded the civil service, they had firmer grounds to go upon, as it was a notorious fact that the good of that service was sacrificed to political interest. To remedy the abuses in this service, he recommended the establishment of an examination, which should be thrown open to public competition, while, to secure good pay to those who were on active service, he proposed to reduce the staff of officials who were unqualified, and increase the salaries of those qualified, by the amount of the pay of those dismissed; this would benefit members of that house, as it would rid them of the importunities of those of their constitutents who wanted places for themselves or friends in a public office. In conclusion, he urged the House not to desist from seeking redress for existing abuses, by the reports of temporary successes; if we wished to be on an even footing with the enemy, it would be necessary immediately to change completely the past and present method of conducting public affairs.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said that Mr. LAYARD had commented upon admitted evils without providing any remedy for them. The system of routine was, he believed, necessary in a public office. By the existing system no qualification was required for subordinates, and the highest prizes being shut against them they had no inducement to study their business.

Mr. GLADSTONE could not give his support to the motion of the honorable member for Aylesbury. Far from being concerned at the state of the nation, he felt that, under circumstances of great difficulty, the country had maintained a satisfactory condition, and the people had acted in a manner worthy of themselves. Referring to the subject of Administrative Reform, he remarked that that organization seemed to have for its object to throw the responsibility of the evils which it was to remedy upon the aristocracy, and to this he strongly objected. After some further remarks, in which he approved of the principle contained in Mr. LAYARD's motion,

Sir B. LYTTON moved as an amendment to Mr. LAYARD's motion that this House recommend to the earliest attention of Her Majesty's Ministers the virtue of a careful revision of our various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transactions of public business, and, by instituting judicial tests of merit, as well as the removing obstructions to fair promotion and legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are distinguished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made several objections to the terms of Mr. LAYARD's motion, and on the part of the Government accepted the amendment of Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.

A motion was then made by Lord GODERICH, for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a majority of 211.

The Administrative Reform Meeting in Drury-lane, London.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the first general meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Administrative Reform, since its institution, was held in Drury-lane Theatre. It was very fully attended. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the object was to circulate information on this important subject, and that on this occasion it would be communicated by addresses from several speakers, but that no resolutions would be moved.

Mr. LAYARD, M. P., who was warmly cheered, then addressed the meeting. Mr. LAYARD referred at great length to the proceedings before the Committee on the army before Sebastopol, as containing innumerable proofs of defective and inefficient administration, in all the departments connected with the war. The consequences had been that thousands of gallant men had been sacrificed to incompetency, obstinacy and neglect. He was told that the late successes in the Crimea had done away with the necessity of administrative reform, but he could not assent to any such assertion. On the contrary, success was a reason for continuing the association; for the very fact of the right man being put in the right place in the French army had been immediately followed by distinguished success. So it would be if this association continued. Its object for its efforts was, that every one should have fair play, and honor be paid to all who deserved it. It had been often said the association had no definite object. He denied that assertion, and he should be prepared to state definitely what its objects were in his motion on Friday night, in the House of Commons; but in the meantime he would state that its first object was to gain information, and to circulate it, and next to get the right men in the right places in the army, the navy, in diplomacy, and in the civil service, all of which stood in need of great reform. Alluding to his resolution again, he said he had been told he had made a mistake in its form; instead of saying that the House viewed with deep concern the state of the nation, he had been told that he ought even to have said the nation views with deep concern the state of the House. [A laugh.] The people were clearly beginning to lose faith in the House of Commons, for there was no earnestness in it. He then condemned the monopoly of great offices by certain families and persons who were always turning up, and said the consequence was, whenever a Liberal was admitted into the Cabinet, he was immediately subject to such influences that he could not carry out his own conviction and become a mere Whig. He cited Mr. MCCAULEY, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and Sir B. HALL as instances in point. If any Minister was carried into power by the service of the people rather than that of a class, that Minister was Lord PALMERSTON, but what had Lord PALMERSTON done? *Why, the first thing he had done was to build his government upon class, rather than upon the people.* In conclusion, the honorable gentleman earnestly called upon the association to persevere in the work they had undertaken, and adopt as their motto—"*Fitness, and not favor.*" On his resuming his seat he was loudly cheered, the whole audience rising and repeating their applause.

Several members of Parliament having addressed the meeting, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, who had been sitting behind the Chairman, was called for by a most unanimous call, and he at length came forward, observing that he was not prepared to make a speech; he would only say that he intended to join the association, being convinced that the welfare of the nation depended upon its success. They should ransack every office under the Crown until the right man was everywhere found in the right place.

Free Institutions and War.

At a recent dinner of the Trinity Corporation, Prince ALBERT, in proposing the health of the Ministry, made the following remarks upon the disadvantages under which a free Government must always carry on a war. Considering the quarter from which they proceed, they are not without significance:

GENTLEMEN: The toast which I have now to propose to you is that of Her Majesty's Ministers. [Cheers.] If there was ever a time at which Her Majesty's Government, by whomsoever conducted, required the support—aye, not the support alone, but the confidence, good-will and sympathy—of their fellow-countrymen, it is surely the present. [Loud cheers.] It is not the way to success in war to support it, however ardently and enthusiastically, and, at the same time, to tie down and weaken the hands of those who have to conduct it. [Cheering.] We are engaged with a mighty enemy, who is using against us all those wonderful powers which have sprung up under the generating influence of our liberty and our civilization. You find him with all that force which unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy and uncontrolled despotic power have given, while we have to meet him under a state of things intended for peace, and for the promotion of that very civilization, the offspring of public discussion, of the friction of parties, and of the popular control on the Government and the State. [Hear.] The Queen has no power to levy troops, nor has she any at her command but such as offer their voluntary services. [Hear.] Her Government can take no measure for the prosecution of the war which it has not beforehand to explain in Parliament. Her armies and fleet can make no movements, nor even prepare for any, without their being publicly announced in the papers. No mistake, however trifling, can occur, no want or weakness exist, which is not at once denounced, and even sometimes exaggerated, with a kind of morbid satisfaction. [Loud and continued cheering.] The Queen's Ambassador can enter into no negotiations without the Government having to defend him by entering into all the arguments which that negotiator, in order to be successful, ought to be able to shut up in the innermost recesses of his heart. [Loud cheers.] Nay, at the most critical position, when war and diplomatic relations may be at their height, an adverse vote in Parliament may at a moment deprive the Queen of the whole of her confidential servants. Gentlemen, our constitutional Government is undergoing a heavy trial, and we shall not get successfully through it unless the country will grant its confidence—patriotic, intelligent and self denying confidence—to Her Majesty's Government. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I propose to you to drink the health of Viscount PALMERSTON and Her Majesty's Ministers.

The toast was drunk with great cheering.

Dickens as a Reformer.

At a recent administrative reform meeting in London, the following letter was received from Mr. DICKENS:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, Monday, June 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot attend the meeting at Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday night, having a duty to discharge elsewhere, to which I have been pledged for months. I have enrolled myself a member of the Administrative Reform Association, because I believe it to be impossible for England long to hold her place in the world, or long to be at rest within herself, unless the present system of mis-managing the public affairs and mis-spending the public money be altogether changed; because I daily see stronger and stronger reasons to entertain the conviction that it never will be really amended in any essential respects, until a general determination that it must be, is so extended throughout the country, that it shall make itself plainly heard, even within the very thick party walls of the House of Commons; because the steady union of great numbers of earnest men is essential to this result; and because I hope the association will effect such union by honestly instructing the people as to their real wrongs, and their peaceful means of righting them for the common good. You know that literature is my profession—it is at once my business and my pleasure, and I shall never pass beyond it. The association can render me no service but as one of the community, and I join it in no other character and with no other purpose.

Dear sir, faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

S. Morley, Esq.

The Great Bank Failure in London.

From the London Morning Chronicle, June 11.

It was reported in the city on Saturday last, as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, that the banking firm of Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL & Co. were in difficulties, and had placed their affairs in the hands of assignees. As all checks, draughts, and acceptances on, and drawn by, them were duly honored up to the latest hours of business, it was supposed that the house would still go on. It, however, appears that the doors were not reopened this (Monday) morning, and checks drawn upon them were returned, marked "Cannot be paid." Later in the day a petition in bankruptcy was opened by Mr. Commissioner FANE against "WILLIAM STRAHAN, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., and ROBERT MAKIN BATES, of No. 217, Strand, bankers; and navy agents of No. 41, Norfolk-street, Strand, trading under the style of HALFORD & Co." Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., of Old Jewry, are the solicitors to the petitioning creditor. The amount of liabilities and assets in the case cannot at present be ascertained with any approximation to accuracy. Mr. BELL is the official assignee. The suspension of this house will surprise few persons acquainted with the facts to which we shall very briefly allude, but to the generality of traders and others the circumstance will necessarily create much astonishment. It is necessary first to observe that there is a very wide difference between the character and manner of conducting the business of the private banking establishments at the west end and those in the city. The former are merely banks of deposit so far as their customers are concerned. They receive on deposit the current unemployed capital of their clients, for which they, like all other private banks, in contradistinction to the joint-stock banks, allow no interest, and employ the sums so received in the purchase of stock, the interest on which is their profit. They also lend money at interest on title deeds, plate and other *bonâ fide* convertible property; consequently they require a large private capital, and do a compact and safe description of business. The city private bankers, in addition to the above, discount the bills of their mercantile customers, grant advances on warrants, &c., and make loans on other tangible security. Such is a very brief outline of the general character of the business of the private banking establishments of the country. With reference to the west-end houses, their customers are almost exclusively confined to the nobility and wealthy commoners, who pride themselves upon keeping large balances at their bankers'. It is evident, therefore, that so long as a west-end banker confines himself to the strict line of his business he can incur no risks, realizing certain gains, and making few or no losses. The firm of Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL & Co., however, have unfortunately become involved in railway speculations, under circumstances to which we shall now allude. The house some time back became connected with a firm which undertook contracts for the construction of railways in Italy. The latter firm had previously failed in the provinces, but soon afterwards recommenced business with scarcely any capital. Their place of business being at the west end of London, they kept a banking account at Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL & Co.'s. Their operations in time involved a loss to the latter of £1,500. In order to recover this small sum the house very unwisely, and unfortunately, as it turned out, themselves "went in" very extensively into the Italian Railway contract business. Various heavy bills were drawn upon them from abroad, and finally in London, until the "acceptances" of Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL & Co. were very freely current in the city. No suspicion, however, of there being any danger to the house was entertained, as although they were "borrowers of money"—an unusual thing for a west-end banking-house—it was believed that all was right, and that their need of assistance foretold no serious result. The circumstance of their bills being in the market for discount occasionally caused surprise, and to our personal knowledge led to many inquiries during the last twelve months, but a suspicion of anything being wrong about the position of the house was of short duration. A variety of incidents, now that the house has stopped payment, are brought to recollection, to show the false position it has been in for a long while past; but, with the exception of two or three very cautious persons, the result had not been foreseen. The firm of Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL & Co. was one of the oldest in London, having been founded between 150 and 200 years ago. It has enjoyed a position of great respectability and unbounded confidence, supported by many of the highest and wealthiest members of the aristocracy and commoners of the country, and the suspension will be a source of general regret. There is a practical lesson of some moment to be gathered from this stoppage of one of the oldest and best private banks of England. Its application is universal. Here is an instance of how dangerous it is for a house—let it be in what business it may—to step beyond the strict letter of its functions, and how much more prudent it is to put up with the first ascertained loss than to seek to cover it by increased liability. The adoption of a similarly false position has lately brought before public notice the name of another of our most honored monetary firms.

From the London Times, June 16.

Revelations are taking place with regard to the affairs of the banking-house of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES which are likely to put their case before the public as one of the worst upon record. The amount of their liabilities, instead of being £300,000 or £400,000 as was represented on Saturday, are now admitted by them to be far greater, and to range at least between £500,000 and £700,000. They also admit that the prospects of their creditors are as bad as possible. At the same time, their statements regarding the amount to which they have become involved with certain contractors for Italian railways are inadequate to explain this tremendous deficiency, the utmost extent of their immediate liabilities on that account being believed to be £180,000, although this sum is nominally increased to £350,000 by commitments in the shape of guarantees. There is consequently every reason to fear that for a long period the house has been existing upon the property of those who have confided in them, and that the railway speculations were merely a desperate throw to retard a final break up, or to lose all. Among the banking interest in the city the house has been believed for years to be one that was gradually dying out, and it appears even now that they have no creditors there, except a few persons who have recently been incautious enough to take some of their acceptances, which, it seems, have been attempted to be circulated in several quarters within the last few weeks at 7 per cent. discount, or any other rate that could be obtained. It is among noblemen and wealthy commoners at the west end that the disaster will be chiefly felt; and the partners acknowledge one case in which, at the time of their stoppage, they held 40,000*l.* to the credit of a drawing account. Other circumstances are mentioned which leave no doubt that when a full examination takes place, instances of cruel hardship will transpire such as have rarely been exceeded. With regard to the bank being kept open and payments made during the whole of Saturday, when on Friday night it had been ascertained that its existence could under no circumstances be prolonged beyond another day, it appears that no explanation is attempted, and the indignation is therefore general. Every day that the bank has been kept open during the past year or two must, however, have involved an equally deliberate violation of the rights of all parties. Under such circumstances the public will demand that the investigation in the Bankruptcy Court should be of the strictest and most searching character, although it is inferred that the fiat has been obtained through a friendly channel, and that an effort will consequently be made to secure a choice of assignees which may prevent the case being vigorously dealt with. As to the share of responsibility to be sustained by each individual partner, reports vary; and, from the fact that each one in turn is mentioned as the principal cause of the mischief, it may be assumed, perhaps, that all are compromised in a like degree. In the case of Sir JOHN PAUL the circumstance that the entail of his estates is said to have been already cut off may be construed as a favorable feature, since it would show that he has unreservedly included himself in the ruin he has caused to others. The firm were connected with various companies, Sir JOHN being Governor of the Copper Miners' Association and Chairman of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, while Mr. BATES was Chairman of the Namur and Liege Railway. It is scarcely necessary to add that the feeling excited by every feature of the case derives additional intensity from the manner in which the attention of men of business has recently been excited by the unlooked-for developments in connection with the affairs of DAVIDSON & GORDON.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates are to the 12th and Calcutta to the 3d of May. The following is from the Bombay Times of May 12:

"During the ten days that have elapsed since the dispatch of our last Summary, no events of very general interest have transpired in India, which continues to remain perfectly tranquil. The disputes between Rajah GOOLAB SINGH and his nephew appear to have been amicably settled. No further accounts of the proceedings of the Meerzaie expedition from Peshawur have reached us, beyond a telegraphic message to the effect that 2,000 hillmen had attacked the camp, and were driven back with the loss of fifteen killed and a great number wounded; the casualties on our side were three troopers wounded. In the Nizam's dominions, the Rohillas and other mercenary tribes have been committing excesses of all kinds. The Government troops employed to repress these irregularities have been successful. Accounts continue to be received from the Burmese frontier of a very unsatisfactory nature, the Burmese Chief, MOUNG BO, being in open revolt."

The Calcutta *Star* gives the following summary of news:

"The news of the fortnight is pretty much of the ordinary staple; that is to say, a few public works of considerable importance have been most courageously undertaken, all difficulties have been overcome with the most extraordinary facility, and the works themselves have been brought to a superlatively triumphant conclusion—in print. Then there have been about the usual number of rumors of disturbances here and disturbances there, now at Peshawur and now in Burmah, all of which rumors have at least one effect—probably that which they were designed to cause—that of supplying food for a greater or less number of columns of newspaper discussion. We have on more than one occasion recently noticed the troubled state of the political horizon in Cashmere, owing to the differences between that political traitor, GHOLAB SINGH, and a nephew of his yclept, JUWAHIR SINGH. These have been brought to a close. The winding up of the political farce is, that MAHARAJAH GHOLAB SINGH, in reply to a mild letter—very unlike the former one—from the Chief Commissioner, states that he will pardon his nephew if he comes to him with a recommendation to mercy from the Commissioner, and promises obedience, and in answer the Commissioner writes that he has recommended JUWAHIR SINGH to accede to the proposal. Our relations with the frontier tribes continue pretty much as before—as unsettled, as troublesome, as inglorious, and as unprofitable as ever they were. There were anticipations some short time back of a renewal of the Burmese [illegible], and a number of reports got abroad regarding an attack upon the British representative, and divers encounters on the frontier. The latest intelligence from the spot, however, proves that these reports, if not utterly unfounded, are at least very much over-colored, and seems to assure us that we need not hurry the march on Ava, which in the common course of our non-annexationist and anti-territorial aggrandizement policy we must undertake a few years, possibly a few months hence.

From China the reports are conflicting regarding the progress of the civil war but on the whole the intelligence is in favor of the imperialists, whose successes do not seem to be received with a feeling at all approaching to gratification on the part of the resident European community."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.

Our advices (by way of Europe from Rio de Janeiro) are to the 18th of May. The Brazilians and Paraguayans had arranged two questions, that of the [illegible], and the navigation of the interior rivers; and by the latest accounts were engaged with the still more important one of territorial limits. There were hopes of an amicable arrangement. The Banda Rica Corrientino question remained in statu quo; parties of observation on the frontier, but no hostile collision apprehended.

From the Brazilian ports we learn that yellow fever prevailed to a great extent, and in consequence the *Great Western*, upon her arrival at Lisbon, was put into quarantine. The passengers say, however, that on the whole, the coast is becoming more healthy. Rio is, comparatively speaking, free from fever. At Bahia it rages most violently in the lower town, and particularly among the shipping. Pernambuco is affected in a less degree, and the ships and new comers suffer most.

At Rio, on 26th of April, the Spanish resident minister, Don Jose Delabat, of Rincon, took leave of his Brazilian majesty, and the new representative, Don Fabricio Potestad, presented his credentials, at the same time presenting to the Emperor a letter from his Queen, conferring upon the Princess Donna Isabel Christina, the insignia of the Spanish order of Maria Luiza. On the 25th of April the first preparatory sitting of the Brazilian chamber of deputies, took place under the presidency of Viscount de Baependy. The Brazilian statistical society had been formally established at Rio, and its statutes approved of by the Government. The Marquis of Monte Alegre presided at the first meeting, and many of the deputies and senators were present. The provincial assembly of Pernambuco had approved of a proposition to concede an annual pension of 1,200,000 reis to the artist Arsenio Fortunato da Silva, to enable him to visit Europe, to prosecute his studies of sculpture.

Business has, since the opening of the month, been generally restricted.

The receipts of articles of import have been various and numerous, the transactions to a bare average extent. Little has been done in produce, notwithstanding an abundant supply of coffee; few charters have been effected. Money continues in extreme demand; the transactions in exchange have, since the arrival of the steamer, been important. Specie and cheese are flat.

The Chambers opened on the 3d inst., and on the 9th his excellency, the Minister of Finance, presented the estimates for 1856-7.

The revenue of the empire is estimated at $34,000,000. The expenditure at $33,880,968.

Buenos Ayres.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of May. The political news is not of any importance. The *British Packet* declares that one of the gravest questions was with the Indians on the frontiers. In the questions at issue between Paraguay and Brazil the Government of Buenos Ayres preserves a strict neutrality. The position of commercial matters had in no way improved. Of manufactured goods a considerable amount had been pushed off at public auction.

By the bark *Mary Broughton* we have news from Buenos Ayres up to May 9.

The Legislature met on the 1st May. The Message of Gov. Obligado represented the finances of the Province to be in good condition—indeed, at the close of April there was on hand eight millions current dollars, notwithstanding the expense of the invasion of November last, and the large sum of $6,200,000 paid on account of the new Mole and Custom-house.

Barring the late incursion of the Indians at the South, of which the Message gives no satisfactory information, the domestic affairs of the Province are in a prosperous condition. It is proposed to abolish port dues and regulate the management of the public lands.

A revolution was talked of and several days had been set down for it to come off, but the prophets were as much out in their calculation as Father Miller was. It is a fact that the present Government is not very strong and efficient, but it is the policy of Gov. Obligado's administration to govern the course of affairs as little as possible, so that every one goes on peacefully. He is a man of wealth and has a large interest in a continuance of peace, which he does not propose to break by interfering with the business or plans of any man or party so long as no hostile demonstration is made.

The Mole, a greatly needed improvement, since goods and passengers in consequence of the shoalness of the water have to be landed in carts, is progressing rapidly to completion, and when finished will be a substantial structure.

The American songstress, Biscaccianti, has produced a great excitement in the community of Buenos Ayres. The leading singer of the opera being far inferior to Biscaccianti, the manager of the opera thought the public might not tolerate his prima donna after they had heard a superior artist. He engaged her, however, and then the friends of the resident singer attacked Biscaccianti in one of the daily papers before they heard her sing, and on the night of her *début* they hissed her before she had uttered a note. This was so outrageous treatment of a stranger that it was instantly put down, and now Biscaccianti is all the rage.

The projected improvements in and around the City at present in hand are, gas works and a railroad. The object of the latter is to go out westward to meet produce which cannot get into the City in Winter time, in consequence of the impassable state of the roads within a few leagues of town. Initiatory steps have already been taken, and the work of building has been commenced.

There is no news of special interest from the Argentine Republic. It is expected that Don Pedro of Brazil is scheming for the annexation of Entre Rios and Corientes to his Empire, just as it is reported he has actually gone with the Banda Oriental del Uruguay. A strong desire is felt by the President of the Republic, Urquiza, to develop the resources of the different States. Mr. Campbell, a civil engineer from the United States, is surveying a railroad route from Rosario, on the Parana, to Cordova. The most liberal offers are made to capitalists to build this road, which will be about 240 miles. The Government will give a strip of land the entire length of the road, on each side of it, and will guarantee to foreigners who may come every necessary right and privilege. An agent has gone to England to present the subject to capitalists there.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, since his insult to the American flag, has been and is now busy in fortifying himself. He has purchased sundry 24-pounders in Buenos Ayres, and had them taken up by the English steamer; and it is said he has at one point on the river a battery of over forty guns.

Business at Buenos Ayres was dull. Produce high, and no Freights offering. Lumber was low.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] London, Friday, June 15, 1855—5 P. M.

There has been a moderate business transacted in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the past week, without material alteration in prices. Sugar dull and lower. Coffee and Breadstuffs quiet. The Bank of England yesterday reduced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Money abundant. Consols leave off 91⅛, sellers, for the account. Dollars, the price for the late arrivals is not yet fixed. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. South American Doubloons 75s. American Eagles 76s. 2d.

Cochineal—Steady; 300 bags Honduras at auction brought previous rates: from 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. for ordinary to middling, and from 3s. 7d.@3s. 10d. for fair to good bold Silver; 51 bags Teneriffe were part sold from 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Black, Silver being held for 3s. 9d.; 24 cases Java sold from 3s. 3d.@3s. 5d. for ordinary to middling.

Cocoa—[illegible] bags Trinidad were partly sold at rather easier rates, from 36s. 6d. for low to 41s. 6d. for fair red. Of 450 bags Grenada about half sold from 37s.@38s. for middling to good fair red.

Copper—Very firm and in good demand. There is some fine Russian and North American ingot on the market at £130. Tough Cake and Tile, £126. Best Selected, £129. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12d.

Coffee—There is a fair inquiry, and all colory descriptions find ready buyers at full rates. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have comprised 1,600 casks, and 750 barrels and bags, nearly the whole of which have been disposed of. 1,100 bags East India (Singapore) were brought in from 48s.@51s. Native Ceylon in little demand, from [illegible].

Cotton is dull. The sales for the week are 1,800 bales. 1,000 bales Madras and Tinevelly at auction were all bought in at full prices. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 6 11-16d. ℔ lb.

At the Corn Market on Monday the supply of English Wheat was moderate, but the arrivals of Foreign considerable, and the trade was dull at a decline of 1s. on 1s. ℔ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday, the greater part of the English Wheat remaining over unsold. The weather is favorable for the growing crops. Last week's average price for English Wheat was 77s. 8d. on 66,297 qrs. returned. To-day there was a better feeling in the trade, and prices were rather firmer. We quote White American Wheat 80s.@84s., Red 74s.@78s. ℔ qr. American Flour 40s.@43s. ℔ bbl.

Drugs—The fortnightly sales passed off without material change in prices. 356 cases Castor Oil chiefly sold from 4½d.@5d. 253 cases Gum Arabic sold at lower prices. 32 cases East India Bees' Wax brought £6 10s. for ordinary white, and £7 7s. 6d. for yellow. 93 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla sold at 2s. 6d.@3s. 3d. Of 2,300 [illegible] Shellac, half sold at about previous prices. Turkey Opium, 15s. Cutch, 23s.@25s. Gambier, 18s. 6d.@19s. Camphor—100 cases sold at 90s.

Hemp—There is a moderate demand for Russian. St. Petersburg Clean is worth £45@£46. Of 500 bales Manilla, of ordinary coarse quality, at public sale, the bound portion was withdrawn, there being no desire to purchase; the damaged partly sold at rather lower rates. Jute—Of 4,400 bales at auction, the chief portion found buyers at full rates, from £12 10s.@£15 10s., for common to middling, and £16 10s.@£18 10s. for fair to good.

Indigo—There is little doing, in anticipation of the July sales, the declarations for which amount to 9,300 chests.

Iron—Makers are generally pretty well supplied with orders, and we quote Rails £7, Bars £7@£7 5s., free on board in Wales. Swedish is scarce. Scotch Pigs 78s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed—No improvement to notice. The market is dull at last week's quotations: Black Sea 66s.@67s.; East India 65s.@66s. Arrivals in London during the past week, 3,304 qrs., from Calcutta.

Rapeseed—Continues very scarce, and sales of Calcutta are mentioned at 68s. 6d.

Lard—Is firm for good quality; Western, in kegs 58s.@62s.

Linseed Cakes—Foreign sell readily at full prices. American bags £11, cost, freight and insurance, £11 5s. free delivered; barrels £11 7s. 6d.@£11 10s.

Lead—Common Pig £23 10s., Spanish £23 15s.@£24, Refined £24.

Oils—The Fish Oil market is quiet, at former prices; Sperm £120@£123, Southern £47, Pale Seal £38, Cod £46. Rape in limited supply, brown 54s., and refined 56s. 6d. on the spot; for the end of the year there is considerable inquiry at 53s.@53s. 6d. for brown, and 56s. for refined. Linseed in less demand, and the price on the spot has receded to 39s. 3d.; forward sales to a limited extent have been made at 40s. up to 41s. for December. Cocoa Nut quiet at 41s. 6d.@42s. 6d. Palm, 43s.

Rice—A large business has been done during the week, but prices are about 6d. ℔ cwt. lower. About 20,000 bags Bengal, on the spot, have been disposed of from 13s. 6d.@15s., 1,000 tons to arrive from 14s.@14s. 6d., and three cargoes Arracan and Nekrancie, afloat, at 12s. 6d.

Saltpetre is firm. 3,600 bags Bengal at auction sold at fully previous prices; 7 ℔ cent. at 28s., and 10 to 11 ℔ cent. at 28s.; 1,100 bags Bombay, refracting 27 to 33 ℔ cent., brought 25s.@26s. 6d. Privately about 600 bags Madras have been sold at 24s. 9d. for 11 to 15 ℔ cent., and 23s. 6d. for 23 ℔ cent.

Sugar—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and the quantity offered being more than sufficient to supply the wants of the trade; prices in many instances have given way 6d. ℔ cwt. The sales of West India are 1,800 hhds., and 22,000 bags Mauritius and Bengal have been offered at auction, and only partly sold. 2,600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico were also chiefly bought in, as well as 1,300 boxes white Havana, and 12,950 bags clayed Manilla. For floating cargoes there has been a fair inquiry, and we have to report the following sales of Havana: 3,200 boxes (No. 12½) at 24s. 1½d., for Trieste, 2,850 boxes (No. 12½) at 23s., for London, 1,250 boxes (No. 12½) at 22s. 9d., for Plymouth, 1,500 boxes (No. 12) at 22s. 3d., and 2,850 boxes (No. 12½) at 22s. 9d., both for Amsterdam. The Dutch Trading Company have announced a sale of 83,430 baskets Java for the 19th July, at Amsterdam.

Spices—Pepper: 400 bags Singapore partly sold from 4½d. for mid. to 4¾d. for good Borneo kind; 60 bags Singapore White were taken in from 6½d.@6¾d. for fair quality. Cassia Vera: 140 cases brought from 31s.@71s. Ginger: 1,800 bags rough African partly sold from 22s. 6d.@24s. for mid. to good.

Rum—Firm. Proof Leewards 2s.@2s. 1d.

Tallow—Steady at 51s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 53s. 6d. for end of year.

Tea—Quiet. Common Congou 8½d.@9d.

Tin—English in good demand at late quotations. Straits 108s.@110s.; Banca, 112s. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their annual sale of Banca for the 6th August, at Amsterdam, of 111,596 slabs. Tin Plates in active demand.

Turpentine—1,600 bbls. Rough, afloat, are reported at 8s. 9d. Spirits are lower, 33s. 6d. having been accepted for American.

American Stocks—Business has been rather less active this week, arising in many instances from the higher prices asked, and many of our quotations are nominal. United States Bonds, 1868, 107@108; Inscriptions, 106@107. Massachusetts Sterling, 101@103. Maryland do., 93@94. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 78@80; do. Bonds, 83, sales. Virginia Dollar Bonds, 88@90; do. Sterling, 86, ex div. Canada 6 ℔ Cents, 115. Illinois Central Railroad 7 ℔ Cents, 71@72; do. Freeland, 69@71. Michigan Dollar 7 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 91@93. Panama, 98@99. Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ Cents, 1st Mortgage, 91@91½, ex div.; 2d Mortgage Sterling, 92@94. New-York and Erie 7 ℔ Cents, 1st Mortgage, 100@101; 2d Mortgage, Convertible, 90@92; 3d Mortgage, 86@87; Convertible, 81@82; Sinking Fund, 81@82.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.] Liverpool, Friday, June 15, 1855.

Cotton Market—The market has been very quiet throughout the week, but, as holders have not pressed their Cotton for sale, prices have been maintained, and close with firmness at last Friday's quotations. The sales for the week are 33,710 bales, of which 10,000 bales are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 19,710 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 4,000 bales. Market quiet. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6 11-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	6 9-16d.

In trade generally a more cautious feeling appears to have succeeded the spirit of speculation which had prevailed for some time, though nothing of an adverse nature has occurred to create any want of confidence. Gold continues to flow into and accumulate in the country, while the weather is most favorable for the growing crops, and the accounts from the seat of war are very encouraging. The Bank of England yesterday reduced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ℔ cent. The foreign Exchanges again show more firmness. Consols close 91⅛, ex dividend. The reaction in our Cotton market has caused great irregularity in Manchester; Spinners and Manufacturers being anxious to effect sales at prices previously refused, while buyers seem disposed to watch the progress of events. The actual transactions of the week have, consequently, been very limited.

Corn Market—The improved reports of the crops have affected the Corn market, and very little business has been done; but prices of Wheat and Flour are nominally unchanged. Indian Corn has declined 1s. 6d. to 2s. ℔ quarter.

Western Canal sup. Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	39s. 0d.@40s. 0d.
Baltimore and Phila. do., new, ℔ bbl.	44s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
Ohio do., new, ℔ bbl.	41s. 0d.@45s. 6d.
Sour do., new, ℔ bbl.	36s. 0d.@40s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ℔ 70 lbs.	11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.
Red and Mixed do., ℔ 70 lbs.	11s. 3d.@11s. 8d.
Yellow and Mixed Ind. Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	50s. 0d.@50s. 6d.
White do., ℔ 480 lbs.	52s. 6d.@53s. 0d.

Ashes—300 barrels have been sold at 31s. ℔ cwt. for Pot, and 35s. ℔ cwt. for Pearl.

Resin—Prices are again lower, 6,000 barrels having been sold at 3s. 10d. to 4s. ℔ cwt. for common.

Spirits of Turpentine—No change worthy of note.

Tallow—Continues dull at 53s. ℔ cwt. for Y. C.

Lard—150 tons have brought 49s. 6d. to 50s. ℔ cwt.

Oils—About 500 tons Palm Oil have been sold at last week's prices; 120 tons pale Seal Oil have brought £50 ℔ ton for arrival. Rape Oil may be quoted at 54s. 6d. to 55s. ℔ cwt.

Rice—There has been a moderate demand for East Indian. No sales of American quoted.

Dyewoods—About 400 tons Logwood have been sold at £8 2s. 6d. for St. Domingo, £6 7s. 6d. for Campeachy, £6 7s. 6d. for Laguna, and £5 ℔ ton for Jamaica. 120 tons Puerto Cabello Fustic have been sold at £8 15s., 25 tons Sapanwood at £8 15s., and 35 tons Limawood at £12 5s. ℔ ton. 90 tons Savanilla Fustic brought £5 10s. to £5 15s. ℔ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

HAVANA.

The Steamer St. Lawrence on the Florida Reef—Ghosts—Disbanding of the Black Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

I gave you notes on the 20th inst., per steamer *St. Lawrence*, which we are advised of as being upon the Florida Reef, not far from Key West. Part of her cargo had been thrown over without relief, and she had on board some eighty or ninety passengers. Assistance was near her, when the steamer *Isabel* passed and spoke her, by which vessel we have the news, arrived yesterday from Charleston.

The steamer *El Dorado*, Schenck, from Aspinwall, entered port this morning at sunrise, followed by the *Empire City*, Windle, from New-Orleans, which last takes forward the California passengers due at New-York the past 13th or 14th, left here by failure of the *Granada's* last trip.

We have a "haunted house" line of story and imagination, which is for the moment embracing the most devout attention of our wonder-loving sinews; and the ghostly rappings, which have broken the head of one policeman, deter venturous spirits, who love earth and the things thereof, from entering the interdicted premises. It is no less strange than true that we have ghosts, hobgoblins and witches, as rife here now as they ever were in Salem; and grown up humanity hides head under the sheets, in danger of suffocation in this warm weather, to avoid horrid sights or being "rode through the air on a broom-stick."

The disbanding of the black troops continues and will gradually be extended through the Island, to secure the stock of the "Spanish Bank," &c., as last noted to you. Business has been good through the week. Sugars maintain their rates of the last week. Freights about equal. Exchange London 9 premium, New-York 3½ to 3¾ discount, and our health fine the Island through.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATION.

The General Theological Seminary Commencement.

On Thursday the public services of this Seminary took place at the new Ivy-covered Church of St Peter, West Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue. There were present Provisional Bishop Potter, Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina; Bishop Doane, of New-Jersey; Bishop Lee, of Iowa; all the Professors of the Institution, and several of the Parochial Clergy. The general attendance was scarcely so numerous as might have been expected the floor of the Church was more than half full, but the galleries were almost empty. The exercises commenced with, and consisted almost exclusively of, the usual morning service of the Church, at which all the Bishops assisted.

The sermon delivered by Bishop Lee, of Iowa, had reference to the nature and responsibilities of the pastoral office, and was founded on the 1st and second verses of the twenty-third chapter of Jeremiah. He argued that the Christian minister ought to have a personal acquaintance with every individual of his flock, so as to resemble the Great Shepherd, who "calleth every one of his sheep by name." Learned discussions in the pulpit on abstract subjects often failed in their end; ministers must *preach to the experience of their people*, a knowledge of which was only to be gained by cordial and confidential intercourse with them. The poor ought to have the first claim upon a pastor's time, simply because they were least able to dispense with his attention. It ought to be his holy ambition to be, like his master, the special friend of the poor of Christ. We read that the common people heard him gladly; he gained their attention by the manifestation of solicitude for them.

After a few other suitable and practical remarks, the Bishop addressed himself to the candidates for the ministry, who rose to listen to him. He warned them of the fearful responsibilities and duties that awaited them. At the close of the sermon a hymn was sung.

The Communion service followed. At the opening, the Dean of Faculty, Dr. Turner, introduced the candidates in the following order:

J. Newton Fairbanks, B. A., Nova Scotia; Louis French, B. A., Connecticut; Edw. H. C. Goodwin, A. M., Maryland; Joshua R. Pierce, A. B., New Hampshire; Geo. C. Pennell, A. B., New-York; H. L. Phillips, South Carolina; W. R. Pickman, New-York; H. M. Powers, A. M., New-York; F. W. Smith, A. B., New-York; W. T. Southgate, A. M., Maine; G. W. Stickney, Alabama; F. F. Street, A. B., Fredericton and A. Van Nostrand, New-York. They were received by Bishop Doane, who sat on the right of the table, and, addressing the Alumni, the Bishop delivered to each in succession his credentials of theologic ability, at the close uttering the fine benediction of St. Paul: "Now the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will; working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever." Most of the assemblage partook of the sacramental elements, which were dispensed by Bishops Doane and Lee, and their assistants; and the services of the day were closed by an appropriate prayer and the usual benediction.

Rutgers' College.

New-Brunswick, Wednesday, June 27.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Senior Class of Rutgers' College concluded their final examination yesterday, (Tuesday,) when the honors and prizes were assigned to the successful competitors, as follows:

First honor to Milton A. Fowler, Claverack, New-York.

Second honor to Daniel Rapalje, New-Lotts, Long Island.

Third honor to Martin Wyckoff, Whitehouse, New-Jersey.

Fourth honor to Palmer C. Coles, Claverack, New-York.

The prizes were assigned as follows:

Gold medal, value $40, to Milton A. Fowler, for greatest scientific attainments.

Gold medal, value $40, to Isaac L. Kip, Fishkill, New-York, for the best Essay on the subject, "*Benefits of a thorough mathematical training.*"

The above prizes are called the "Suydam Prizes," and were awarded by James Suydam, Esq., of your City.

Another prize of a gold medal, valued at $35, was awarded to Daniel Rapalje for the greatest attainment in the classics. This prize is awarded by the historian, J. Romeyn Brodhead, Esq.

The Commencement takes place on the fourth Wednesday in July, (25th.) The Literary Societies will be addressed on the preceding day by John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Junior exhibition will be held on the evening of the day preceding the Commencement. S. M. I.

Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association of this City has, for some months past, as our readers are aware, been engaged in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for becoming a Corporate body. The proper "certificate of intention," stating its objects, has received the approval of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and is now on file in the offices of County Clerk and Secretary of State, in accordance with the provisions of the General Act passed April 12, 1848, for the incorporation of benevolent, literary, scientific, and missionary societies. Hence, the "Teachers' Association of the City of New-York," is now incorporated, and it is believed that hereafter it will be enabled to carry out more effectually its specific objects.

One prominent object of the organization is the establishment of a large professional library—a Teachers' Library—a library containing not only new and standard works of science, but also every important and valuable work that has been, or will be published on the theory and practice of teaching.

As this Library is designed for the benefit of all teachers, much good will doubtless come of it, and it will undoubtedly receive contributions from many of the friends of education in our City and elsewhere. In fact, we are pretty sure that our Board of Education might do worse things than to give a lift of a hundred volumes or so to the "Teachers' Library." The suggestion is pertinent, now that they are at this time replenishing and establishing Ward School Libraries for our children. The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education. An Essay is expected from J. H. Blenkiron, Esq., of the Free Academy. Subject—"Is Teaching a Science?"

Union Theological Seminary.

The *Evangelist* has good news for the Seminary, this week. It says:

"At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, a communication was received from Mrs. Bell, formerly a member of Dr. Hatfield's Church, though now connected, we believe, with Rev. Dr. Alexander's, tendering the munificent offer of a sum of money sufficient to completely endow the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, viz.: $25,000, if the privilege of naming the Professorship and of recommending the first incumbent of it, be allowed. The Board unanimously accepted the generous offer, and, in accordance with the donor's preference, elected, also unanimously, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of Bowdoin College, as the first Professor. A Committee to correspond with Professor Hitchcock, was appointed, who have learned from him, as we understand, that he knows of no impediment in the way of accepting the appointment. The choice has also the entire approbation of the Faculty, and we doubt not will be most heartily welcome to the friends of the Seminary."

Primary School Examination.

An examination of Primary School Nos. 29 and 30, located in Stone-street, in the First Ward, was made yesterday. The pupils were examined by Mr. Randall, City Superintendent, in reading, grammar, arithmetic and geography, and acquitted themselves very creditably throughout. Several prizes were awarded to those of the children who excelled in the different studies. Hilliard Low, a bright little boy, only nine years of age, received the prize for proficiency in geography. At the conclusion of the examination, addresses were made by Superintendent Randall and Commissioner Perry, and certificates awarded for punctual attendance and good behavior, when singing by the children closed an examination, alike creditable to teachers and pupils. The schools are under the direction of Misses C. S. Whitlock, Principal; G. E. Finley, Vice-Principal; Anne A. Wright, First Assistant, and Misses Mills, Hoffbein and Watte. The registered number of scholars is three hundred, with an average attendance of two hundred and eighty.

The Free Academy.

The regular examinations at the New-York Free Academy will commence next week. The semi-annual examination of Students for advancement, commences on Monday, July 2, and continues two weeks; immediately after which the annual examination of candidates for admission will take place. It is expected that an unusually large number of candidates will present themselves the present year for admission.

Hats and the Beard.

The *Evangelist* of last week had a sharp editorial on "squash hats and beards," to account for which has much puzzled us. We have wondered whether the writer was son-in-law to some old hatter who had a large stock of the stove-pipe order of hats left over, or only some private gentleman who intended, by decrying the light, cool, comfortable and unstiffened felt style, to keep his own white stiffy of last year's use in countenance for another Summer. The article has some good hits—we will hold up the gown that they may tell:

"We do not know the man by sight; but we have no doubt at all that the [illegible] Rev. Henry C. Wright wears a rowdy hat and a furious beard. There are several other clerical names, of like affinity, whom our imagination represents with [illegible] hair, and most astounding redundancy of growth all over the face. They 'disfigure their faces' 'that they may appear unto men'—just what they are. If we may be allowed a conjecture, the majority of the clergymen who assisted at the most violent Garrison demonstrations in Boston were 'adorned' as aforesaid; while fewer of the class were in attendance at the spiritual exercises of the prayer-meetings."

If the writer has a beard, we will venture it is of so sandy a hue that his friends have advised him to shave it close.

The article proceeds: "Let us see: a clergyman, who insolently, *designedly* and *demonstratively* 'adorns' his head with a slouched hat, and his face with an uncut beard. He is a stranger to us. At first sight, where should we be disposed to classify him? He is *independent*, to be sure, and means that everybody should know it. He takes special pains to advertise this, lest it should not be discovered in any other manner."

That is a good dig at Beecher; but we should observe that Rev. Joshua Leavitt, too, the wheel horse of the *Independent*, wears a slouch hat and a goodly beard. The paper shows it. But to proceed:

"His independence tramples on many delicate sensibilities which had better been preserved. He is hard and rude. We should not expect to find him gentle, refined and courteous. As to theological opinions, he belongs to that neutral territory which lies between denominations, having the full confidence of none. He is very decided on the self-determination of the will, and skeptical as to the Westminster Catechism. He preaches largely on politics. It has been suspected that he would have no objection at all to be a member of the General Court. [Another hard slap at Beecher.] He is very severe on other men who do not think as he does. He denounces more than he reasons. He would 'feel it to be a calamity and grief to see' such a pure-minded and honest minister as Dr. Nehemiah Adams, 'ascending his pulpit stairs.'

If hair and a slouch hat will prevent doughfaceism, hurrah for the loafer's hat, and a rapid sale to all pomatums that encourage hair.

"In many respects the *Tribune* is his oracle. [Ahem.] He believes in the *Westminster Review*. He is 'heady and high minded'—a very significant word is that of the apostle, '*heady*.' Bulls and buffaloes have wonderful developments about the head. Hirsute, he butts. He 'despises Government,' and is ever ready to 'speak evil of dignities.' He does not confine his smoking to his own house. He may be seen with cigar in the street, and on the deck of steamboats—for he claims the largest liberty. He has no faith in doing good, except in his own way. He sneers at the very best of men, if they happen not to be of his clique. He is ready to suspect brethren, misconstrue their motives, and impute to them everything but what is magnanimous and honorable. He is violent in his sectarianism; and if he were not a *clergyman*, officially related to respectable society, and under bonds to preserve professional decorum, he would be a latitudinarian in theology, an anarchist *in politics, and a rowdy in manners.*

"Habet foenum in cornu."

"Give him a good berth; see what will come of him.

"One thing we are certain of: it [the change of hat gear and the hairy face] is not current among those in whose 'good sense,' 'good taste,' sound piety, sound theology, and sound judgment (whatever they may think of themselves) the community have the greatest confidence. We confess it would startle us, did we know that such innovations had been adopted by the teachers of theological seminaries. We should regard it as the index of an inward mischief. Our imagination absolutely refuses to entertain the idea of Ebenezer Porter, that rare pattern of Christian dignity, or Bela B. Edwards, that beautiful model of a Christian scholar, 'adorning' their heads and faces with coverings so singular as to betray ignoble singularities of mind. In the name of all that is good and hopeful, we trust there are no such signs of deterioration in the tastes, sympathies, manners and affinities of the Christian ministry."

And yet it is suspected that the first teachers of Christianity wore long beards, and either soft hats or none at all. Until you prove the contrary, good sectarian conservatives, don't put the stiff hat and a razor into the creeds you ask us to subscribe. But one morsel more:

"Of one thing we are confident, it is no sign that one has any extraordinary amount of brains, that he makes haste to 'adorn' his head with a 'Kossuth-like covering,' or that his lips utter only good sense and wisdom because they are covered with a crop prolific as that of Esau."

True—very! Nor is it any sign of superior cerebral possessions that one keeps his chin uncovered like a eunuch, nor of his abundant wisdom that he gives himself daily a head-ache, and invites a stroke of apoplexy by wearing a section of stove-pipe on his head.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 58, 59, 61 to 68.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 342, 1032, 1193, 1264, 1346, 1406, 1498, 796, 445, 554, 1468, 1469, 1525, 1158, 1487, 1349, 1905, 1313, 1321, 1363, 1333.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 28.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. William C. Valentine.—This indictment was for preparing and fitting out the brig *Julia Moulton* to go the Coast of Africa for slaves.

The United States vs. John Lazand and James Quinn.—The offence with which these persons were charged was counterfeiting quarter dollars.

The United States vs. Cain Mansfield.—An indictment for opening a letter addressed to Ellen Walsh, and embezzling a dollar bill contained in it.

The United States vs. Stephen Coxon.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, while at sea on board the ship *Switzerland*.

The United States vs. W. Jones Kittredge.—An indictment for the same offence, committed on board the steamship *St. Louis*, with a pistol.

The United States vs. John Hines.—An indictment for larceny, committed on board the ship *Rappahannock*, in stealing a coat.

The United States vs. Nicl. Nugent.—An indictment for the same offence on board the same vessel.

The United States vs. John Sinclair.—An indictment for larceny in stealing two coats on board the ship *Sea Lark*.

Indictments were also found against George Spitzer, Adam Lutz, Gottfried Wachter, Oscar Cronney, Philip Miller, and Julius Perkus, for enlisting various persons to enter the British service.

The Grand Jury were informed by Judge Betts that they must close their business by Saturday, as they would then be discharged. They then retired and the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The Court has been occupied for two or three days in trying a cause of collision between the steamship *Marion* and the steamtug *Hector*, which occurred on the morning of Jan. 17, 1854, as the *Marion* was coming up the harbor. On the part of the *Marion* it is alleged that she was coming up on the east side of the channel, and seeing the lights of the *Hector* coming, she ported her helm and went to the right, but that the *Hector* also went to the east, and struck her on her larboard bow. The *Hector* says that she was coming down to the east of the *Marion*, and that when a short distance apart, the *Marion* suddenly chassed across her bows.

The testimony was closed and the case will be summed up to-morrow.

For the Marion, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict. *For the Hector*, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 28.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISIONS.

Morton vs. Church.—Default opened to let defendant in to argue his cause, upon defendant's paying $10 costs of this motion.

Pendleton vs. Bernard et al.—Inquest set aside.

Dawson et al. vs. French et al.—Plaintiff's motion for judgment denied with $5 costs to defendants.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Bank.—Motion granted upon payment of costs of judgment, and $5 costs of this motion.

New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company vs. Dole.—The costs to be taxed are the costs on the demurrer.

Laison vs. Flint et al.—Motion denied, with $5 costs of motion to defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN SUICIDES.

The Cause Still a Mystery—Name of the Girl—Great Excitement—Mr. Gustin's Family Insulted—Funerals—Coroner's Investigation, &c.

The excitement attending the late mysterious suicides in Clermont-avenue, East Brooklyn, continues unabated. It is the topic of general conversation in the public houses and private dwellings, at the street corners and in the public conveyances—everywhere, in fact, the matter is canvassed, and opinions and surmises without number are expressed, but thus far without any practical result, with the exception of ascertaining the name of the unfortunate female, supposed to have been Sarah Ellen Watts. Coroner Redding, aided by Constable Horton and others, have been active in endeavoring to throw all the light possible upon the mystery that enshrouds the case.

It is definitely ascertained that the female's name was, (or what she has been called for five years past,) Sarah Williams, an inmate of house No. 130 Duane-street, New-York, (a house well known by reputation,) 25 years of age, and is supposed to have been born in England. This house was visited yesterday by the Coroner who obtained the trunk of the deceased and found therein a large number of letters written to her by Harry Williams, the name assumed by Horatio N. Gustin, mostly love epistles, written from Muscatine, Iowa, and from them it appears that this female has relatives or friends in Illinois. While living in Iowa, he repeatedly urged her to join him. The intimacy between the parties must have been kept up for several years, but the cause that impelled them to commit suicide does not yet appear. He was evidently in embarrassed circumstances and at times of dissolute habits.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner Redding assembled the following Jury in the Governor's Room, City Hall, to investigate the case:

1. J. B. Wescott,
2. Isaac Hammond,
3. John D. Emmons,
4. John T. Barber,
5. E. L. White,
6. John H. Stapenby.

The Jury had previously viewed the bodies and proceeded at once to the hearing of

THE TESTIMONY.

Samuel Boyd, M. D., sworn: Was called by the Coroner at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to examine two bodies, male and female; went to the house on Clermont-avenue; saw the bodies; made a superficial examination there; saw no marks of violence or distortion except the right wrist of the young man; at eleven o'clock I went to the Dead-House; Dr. Gery, assisted by Mr. Van Dyke, his student, made a dissection; on opening the body the presence of prussic acid was very perceptible; the female was not pregnant; at 4 o'clock same day I held a *post mortem* examination on the young man and found prussic acid in the stomach; their death was caused by prussic acid.

To a Juror—Can't tell which person took the most of the poison.

The bottle shown is the one found near them; cannot say what it had contained.

Esther Bennefen, sworn: I viewed the body of the woman at the Dead-House, known as Sarah Williams, and recognized the body and her clothing; never knew her by any other name; have seen the chemisette stud; been acquainted with her four months in New-York, where I reside; have seen the man called Harry Williams; saw *him the day before yesterday; he was with deceased at house No. 130 Duane-street, New-York,* kept by Mrs. Harrison; saw him first about two months ago; Sarah Williams has lived there some time; she told me she was born in England.

To a Juror—Think it is as long as two months since I first saw him at this house; identifies diamond ring shown as having been the property of deceased, and also identifies the miniature of H. N. Gustin as being the same person who passed as Harry Williams where she lived.

Adam Gordon, colored, sworn: Resides at No. 130 Duane-street; know Sarah Williams; she has lived at No. 130 Duane-street about four months; never saw bottle shown; she had fits sometimes and had a bottle of medicine for that purpose; she had a bottle of medicine once, and she was going to take it all at once, and we grabbed it away from her; she had fits once every two weeks—would last an hour at a time; she came to the house the last time about four months ago; she lived there, off and on, about five years; understood she came from Liverpool there; saw Henry Williams there just about a month or six weeks ago; have seen him there before he went away to the West; he has frequented the house for a long time; saw him there about two years ago; one other gentleman used to call on her; have not seen the body but know the clothes; she had them on at 10 o'clock that night (Tuesday) Harry Williams was with her at the time; his dress was light coat, drab beaver hat, and bluish pants; she would have been 25 years of age in October next; she first came to the house with a colored woman five years ago; I have lived with Mrs. Harrison twelve years; am 16 years old; identifies the miniature same as last witness.

Lizzy Collins, sworn: Examined clothing; recognize it as that of Sarah Williams; I reside in Williamsburg; saw her night before last; have known her four or five years; identify chemisette stud as hers.

To a Juror—I used to reside in the same house with her; she has been a public woman ever since I first knew her; have seen Harry Williams; known him more than a year; indentifies miniature and other articles.

James Kennedy, M. D., sworn: I reside at No. 186 Duane-street, New-York; knew a girl named Sarah Williams, who resided at No. 130 Duane-street; have attended her, more or less, for five years, for all kinds of diseases, excepting venerial; she was confined with a child three or four years ago; she used to speak of a young man who was familiar with her; he was a hatter, and lived in Brooklyn; don't know his name; he was sick there, and she called him her lover; it was a mere difficulty, more than anything else; he afterwards went off West, and they corresponded; she was a prostitute; the child lived about twelve months.

At this juncture several of the jury expressed a desire to have some of Mr. Gustin's family examined, and as this could not be done at once on account of the funeral, the Inquest was adjourned till 7 o'clock this Friday evening.

Pending the examination, there was quite a number of citizens present, who were evidently boiling over with excitement, and several questions were put by them to the Coroner during the examination, as to the evidence that should be produced to give satisfaction to the community, to all of which the Coroner expressed a desire to have the whole truth brought to light if possible.

After the adjournment the larger portion of the people in attendance, repaired to the funeral at the Church in Adelphi-street.

The following testimony was taken on Wednesday and introduced this day:

My name is Thomas B. Gustin; deceased is my son; his name is Horatio N. Gustin; I do not know of his associating with any females; he was in business in Muscatine, Ia., for several years; has been absent about a week; have not seen him since then until this morning.

THE FUNERAL OF HORATIO N. GUSTIN—THE FAMILY INSULTED.

At 4 o'clock the funeral of deceased took place at the house of his father in Clermont-avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Francis E. M. Bachelor, pastor of the Carlton-avenue Congregational Church. Not more than a half-dozen persons were present besides the family, deserted by every one. Four carriages besides the hearse were drawn up in front of the house, but there were only occupants for three. The body was conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, passing through Adelphi-street and the church where the exercises of the other funeral were taking place, and just at the time when the crowd there was the largest. No manifestation of displeasure was made, however. There was a strong police force on the ground.

The circumstances attending this lamentable affair have placed the family of deceased in a very unpleasant situation. The sending of the body of Sarah Williams to the Dead-House, aroused the indignation of the ladies residing in the vicinity, and this feeling was imparted to their male friends, who perhaps if less indignant, were more active, and their feelings found vent in a public meeting, held Wednesday evening, the proceedings of which were published, in substance, in the Times of yesterday. The spark thus kindled has been fanned into a flame, and various and disgraceful means have been resorted to, to annoy the family; and it was at one time feared that violence would be used. The Chief of Police was called upon, and sent officers to protect the family from insult and violence, if any should be offered. On Wednesday night, out of some twenty families called upon, not one person could be found to watch with the corpse; and some of the most indignant, have asserted that Mr. Gustin's family shall not longer reside "on the hill," as that locality is familiarly known. Not satisfied with showing their indignation in this manner, some person or persons, yesterday caused the following notice to be tacked to the gate in front of the house—several were torn down, and were replaced by others, until the arrival of the police stopped the proceedings:

NOTICE.

"June 28, 1855.

"The remains of Mr. Gustin will be buried from the *Dead-House* this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock."

Copies of the above were posted at different points.

To relate the numerous stories put into circulation relative to the family would fill a 12mo. volume, and we refrain giving more than a fair and truthful statement of the leading matters that have come to us from reliable sources.

THE FUNERAL, &C.

At 4 o'clock the funeral of the unfortunate woman, Williams, took place at the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, ladies occupying all the seats and most of the space in the aisles. There were probably five hundred persons in the building, whilst outside there were near two thousand persons standing. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Walker, the Rector of the Church, who made a brief discourse. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was opened on the sidewalk, where the assembly took a view of the corpse. On the coffin was a plate, inscribed "The Unknown, aged —. Died in Brooklyn, June 27, 1855."

Fire Crackers, &c.

Mayor Hall of Brooklyn has issued a proclamation directing the Police to enforce the law prohibiting the discharge of guns, pistols and explosion of squibs, crackers, &c., with an intimation, however, not to interfere unnecessarily on the 4th of July with the hilarity of the occasion.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

Thursday, June 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, and very firm. The day's sales include 75 bbls. at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 50@6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is still active, but unchanged in price. The sales embrace 100 bags Laguayra at 11c.; and 470 Rio at 10½c.@10¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market for this staple is quite dull and heavy. The demand is very limited and at prices under holders' views. Hence, the transactions are seriously restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the decline, being more freely offered, while there exists but a moderate demand, mainly for the home trade, by whom good common and medium grades alone are needed. Poor qualities are scarcely noticed, and are quite languid. The finer kinds are also inactive, though not so much depressed. The day's sales consist of 5,600 bbls., within our range:

Interior State	$8 12½ @ 8 [illegible]
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 [illegible] @ 8 [illegible]
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 [illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 50

Canadian is quiet and rather languid; 1,200 bbls. common to extra, were taken at $9 87½@10 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive, and less valuable,—sales having been made of only 1,000 bbls., mixed to extra, at $10 [illegible]@11 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly dealt in, at $7@8 75 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 87@4 93¾ ℔ bbl. The supply of each of these articles is increasing.

GRAIN—Wheat is inanimate and depressed. Prime lots are still scarce. Rye is quoted at $1 50@1 53 ℔ bush., with a better stock and a rather livelier demand. Oats are quiet and heavy, but essentially unchanged in value. Corn is much plentier, and is decidedly cheaper. The sales of the day embrace over 90,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed, at from 91c.@95c. for very inferior to very good ℔ bushel. Besides these movements, several contracts for Western mixed, deliverable by the close of the current month, were said to have been settled at 95c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Some 400 bales river changed hands at the former rates.

HOPS—Sales of 40 bales last year's crop transpired at 23c.@25c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The general demand is moderate at unaltered figures. Stock reduced.

LATHS—Eastern are needed at $1 [illegible], but are held in some instances at a higher price, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is still inactive, but as there is not a great deal offering, prices are nominally sustained.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and heavy at 85c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market presents no new features—being ill-supplied and inanimate, but very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without variation—Spirits Turpentine is saleable and steady, in small quantities, at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have no change of importance to notice in Whale or Sperm. There were 150 baskets Olive taken at $3 37½@3 50 ℔ basket. Linseed is dull and heavy as before quoted. Nothing really new has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still quite saleable and very firm. 1,000 bbls. changed hands, to-day, at $16 62½@16 [illegible] for new Prime; $19 50 for new Mess; and $18 [illegible] for old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at previous prices, with sales of 300 pkgs at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is still improving—sales having been made to-day of 700 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and steady; 350 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 [illegible]@10 for Prime; $10 75@12 75 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is rather quiet, but is unchanged in price; stock moderate.

SALT—The inquiry is not so brisk, yet, with a somewhat reduced supply in market, previous rates are well supported.

STEEL—The business in this line is quite moderate within our range: English, 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.; German Cast, 13c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@6c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@6½c.; [illegible], in bond, 5½c.

SUGARS—Are essentially unaltered—the day's operations amounting to 650 hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, at 5¼c.@6¼c. ℔ lb., with some Porto Rico at [illegible], and 300 boxes brown Havana at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Refined qualities are in fair request and firm. The Messrs. Stuart quote their varieties thus: Double refined loaf, 9¾c.; double refined crushed, 9c.; double refined ground, 8¾c.; (A) crushed, 8½c.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. Prime disposed of at 12c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Seems less active, but is stiffly held,—including Banca, (cash,) ℔ lb. 30½c.; Straits, 27c.; Plates, IX, ℔ box, $12 [illegible]@10 00; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 37½@9 50; Terne, Coke, $8 37½; Terne, Charcoal, $9 [illegible]@9 37½.

WHISKY—We heard that 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison found purchasers at 38c.@38½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without improvement. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels Corn, chiefly in bulk, at 4d. ℔ bushel; and a few hundred bales of Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb. For other ports, the shipments were limited, at old rates.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News by the Baltic.

The news by this mail is of the highest importance. The Mamelon, with the batteries of the Careening Bay, has been taken, after repeated bloody attacks on the 7th and 8th of June. The loss on both sides must have been very heavy; and Prince Gortschakoff claims to have inflicted more than he suffered. However that may be, the capture of these important positions, with some 70 guns and 500 prisoners, shows with which side the advantage rested. The energetic nature of the defence must, nevertheless, convince the Allies that, with all their superiority, they will have to fight many a hard battle yet before they capture Sebastopol. The Russians are closely pressed, and seem to have decided upon giving up all their positions on the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea in order to concentrate their forces in the interior of the Crimea. So they have evacuated Anapa, which has thus fallen into the hands of Schamyl and his braves. The *prestige* of the Czar has received no greater check than this in the eyes of the Caucasian population, who, if the Allies were wise, would now be aided in consolidating their independence.

It was rumored in London that Alexander II. is in ill-health. This rumor gains a considerable degree of confirmation by a telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, according to which an imperial manifesto, dated the 2d of June, ordains that in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince, the regency being so continued during the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian. This looks very much like putting a price upon the head of the Czar and his children in favor of Constantine. The protocol of the last conference has been published. It shows that Austria wanted a pretext to withdraw her previous promises of an active interference, and that she has found that pretext in the refusal by the Allies to accept her last propositions. She will, accordingly, remain neutral, and is working hard to get on friendly terms with Prussia, and then to form a German alliance of armed *expectancy*. In the meanwhile she oppresses the Principalities, which are ruled by martial law in spite of protests by the Sultan and the Hospodar of Moldavia. The Western Powers must feel great satisfaction in having thus delivered the Danubian provinces from one barbarous enemy into the hands of another.

There is nothing important from the Baltic; but the continuous increase of the allied squadrons may perhaps be looked upon as a sign that something more than a mere blockade is in prospect. The Allies are still working to get the aid of the Scandinavian Powers; but the latter hesitate to join States without any settled policy.

The Sultan makes and unmakes his Ministers, who have to struggle with a financial crisis, which it is intended to alleviate by a new loan. The "sick man" has, however, not much credit in the eyes of capitalists. But the Western Cabinets may come to his aid. John Bull, as we know, pays everybody. Money alone seems, however, not to suffice in all instances; for we see that the foreign *legionaires* are promised lands in Canada, if Canada consents, which is not yet quite sure.

The King of Portugal has, it is said, been persuaded by his host in Paris to inaugurate his coming of age, next Autumn, by a declaration of war against Russia. Napoleon has, once more, hopes of an heir to his imperial throne.

Spain has had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Dodge. The Carlist insurrection seems to have been crushed, but the Cabinet is not the less tottering. Here, too, money is the difficulty.

Italy is quiet—which means that four young men have, after six years' imprisonment in dungeons, been hanged; and Cardinal Antonelli, the *diabolus rota* in the Pontifical machinery for oppression, has been shot at, but missed, by a man, name unknown, who has been arrested.

Our foreign correspondence contains various items of interest.

What Party is now in Power?

We would like for some "base Bezonian" to enlighten us as to the political complexion of the present Administration. We had supposed that it was eminently "Democratic," but, judging from the letter of ex-Senator Dickinson to the Democratic meeting on Wednesday night, the party now in power is not the Democratic party. Mr. Dickinson says:

> "There was never a time when the return of the Democratic party to power was more necessary for the success and honor of the country, from the time the Presidential chair was filled by Washington to the time it became vacant by the occupation of the present incumbent."

We know what is meant by the expression or at least we can guess at the meaning, of the "return of the Democratic party to power," but we are utterly at a loss to conceive what Mr. Dickinson means by the Presidential chair being "vacant by the occupation of the present incumbent," unless Mr. Dickinson wishes to be understood as considering General Pierce a nobody. As the ex-Senator in the course of his letter alludes to "Custom-House rats," we imagine that it is by that inelegant, but striking appellation, he designates the present party in power.

Witnesses in Prison.

One of two or three Commissions very seasonably sent to brush up the morals and "legals" of our City is sitting at the City Hall. Its object is to prepare for the revision of the forms of criminal procedure, and procure such light concerning necessary reforms as may enable the Legislature, at the next session, to act upon the whole subject intelligently. Abuses seldom have the plea of infancy in their favor. They are usually dignified with the hoar of time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and appal the rash touch of innovators as profoundly as the silent Senators of the Capitoline did the beard-plucking followers of Brennus, the Gaul. Complaints against them are often, however, of equal antiquity, and both must present themselves to the Commissioners in ample numbers, which it is no wanton desire of ours to augment, that leads us to recall one additional topic touching which these columns have repeatedly borne indignant testimony. We allude to the imprisonment of witnesses.

Our abuse-hunting friends will do well to keep before them these few salient points:

1. Men are daily thrust into our City prisons, where they are detained for months, and subjected to the privations and hardships allotted to the criminal, for no better reason than that they are *supposed* to know something in regard to a *supposed* violation of law.

2. They are *poor* men, unable to procure other security for their appearance at that indefinite period when a trial shall be had, than such as surly turnkeys afford them in the shape of prison walls and bolts.

3. They are *friendless* men, for whom no one volunteers the bail necessary to liberation.

4. It follows, as of course, they are thus cruelly detained and oppressed for no sounder cause than that they are *poor* and *friendless*—a proposition at which every generous person must shudder with horror.

5. It is admitted that such detention is in distinct violation of every written constitution having authority among us; and every lawyer knows that there is nothing but the poverty and friendlessness of the captive prevents his immediate discharge in all cases, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The question in regard to which we want the opinion of the Legislature is this: How far are we justifiable in grossly violating not only law, but the most valid and cardinal characteristics of our republican system, in the attempt to vindicate some other and far less important law or principle? Why, for instance, should we make captives of our own people at home, in order that captives may not be made in Congo or Guinea?

There is, in truth, no conceivable excuse for the practice. A suggestion long since made by the Times, involves the plan of reducing all testimony to writing the moment the witness is produced, and thus procuring a properly authenticated record, answering very nearly the same purpose as the presence of the deponent at the inquest or the trial. It is, of course, preferable to have him, if possible, before the eyes of grand and petit jurors. Where this is not practicable, it is unfortunate. But, as an issue between the sacrifice of testimony and sacrifice of personal liberty, between possible injustice to one man and certain injustice to another, there ought to be no hesitation about it. Convenience and contingent advantages should give way at once to that eminent right of personal freedom and security which it is the prime object of all law to insure. We have also, as a compensation for the mischief—if there is any—of an early and private examination, the very great gain of procuring the testimony while the circumstances are fresh in the memory, and the interest and imagination *of the witness so recently excited* as to enable him to tell his story fluently and copiously, without any of the sophistication which long brooding upon the matter in a jail may prompt. It might, to be sure, be supposed that the serious misfortunes visited upon the incarcerated witness would be calculated to render his recollection of the *moving cause painfully and accurately vivid*. But such is not found to be the case; and, we must add, if it were, what could be more *barbarous than the employment of dungeon* and low diet as criminal mnemonics? The dead body attached to the homicide, the chain and ball to the felon, are effectual doubtless, but by no means gentle remembrancers.

The whole matter, with a bill embracing the substitute we suggested, has been before the Legislature. Much mischief would have been prevented had action been taken. There are numbers now locked up upon suspicion of innocent knowledge of criminal transactions, who, under an amended law, would be at large and about their business. It was only on Wednesday we witnessed the spectacle of a negro boy committed to jail to await the slow process of a prosecution in a United States Court; he being understood to have suffered all the horrors of the middle passage at the hands of a slaver, thereby entitling himself to the *luxury of a cool retreat in the* Tombs. The alleged wrong-doer is, we need hardly say, running about upon bail; his luckless victim, who is expected to bring the offender to justice one of these days, is a captive, experiencing that penalty which is the worst the law can mete out to the convicted man-stealer. May we not, in view of such a case, abate a little of our exultation at the repeal of such laws as those authorizing imprisonment for debt, while abominations like this live on? There is only one parallel to be found for it, and that is in the legislation of our Southern neighbors, legalizing the confinement and eventual sale of strangers guilty of freedom aggravated by a dusky skin. We sincerely hope the Commissioners will look into the matter thoroughly.

Who Defeated General Scott?

The *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday devoted one of its long columns to a justification of our brief remarks on its assigned causes of the defeat of Gen. Scott at the last Presidential election, and very frankly and handsomely confesses to the error which we hinted at. The editor of a newspaper—the imperial We—like the "King," never dies, is never supposed to be absent, asleep, wool-gathering, indisposed, nor in any manner off duty; but as there is sometimes an *interregnum* in monarchies, so there are times when the editorial chair is either temporarily vacant or in possession of a *sub*, and all mistakes should be supposed to be occasioned by such inevitable accidents. It seems that the We who wrote the article on Gen. Scott was not connected with the *Courier* in 1852, and did not happen to be sufficiently well read in the antecedent leaders of the paper to know that, so far from any of its editors having been influenced to vote against Gen. Scott on the supposition that he would fail as an administrative officer because the Iron Duke had exhibited a lack of statesmanship when he was Premier, the *Courier* had repeatedly held up the success of the Duke as an evidence of the eminent fitness of our own General. The discrepancy was rather remarkable; but we did not think it worth while to notice it, and were content with denying that the Iron Duke had anything to do with Gen. Scott's defeat. But while the *Courier* admits the correctness of our correction, it denies the justness of our own statement of the causes of the General's defeat; but then it goes on, in its own way, to justify, to the fullest degree, all that we said:

> "But, says the *Times*, '*General* Scott *was rejected by an ungrateful country*.' This is not correct. Thousands and tens of thousands voted against Gen. Scott from the most patriotic motives, and because of their devotion to the *Union*, while every man of them carried in his bosom a heart glowing with *gratitude* for his great services, which would then, as it will now, freely open the purse-strings of the American people whenever the attempt is made in his behalf. But grateful as they are to General Scott for his public services, they love the *Union* even more than they love the Hero of Mexico."

Most men, we believe, would rather be called rogues than fools, and we don't believe that the men who voted against General Scott will thank the *Courier* for attempting to prove they were not ungrateful, but merely asses. However, it is rather remarkable that before the *Courier* arrives at the end of its elaborate defence of General Scott's opponents, it says:

> "This inconsistent and *ungrateful* conduct on the part of the South only rendered more certain the defeat of General Scott; and this Press proclaimed its conviction that under no circumstances could our candidate receive the votes of more than four States!"

After all, then, it was an ungrateful people that caused the defeat of the foremost man of the nation, who had been nominated for the highest honor in the country. It was a case of sheer ingratitude for transcendent public services and illustrious virtues, for neither the abilities nor the claims of General Scott were ever denied, and we even now see the very Press which was the most malignant, unscrupulous, untiring, and filthy in its attempts to prejudice the minds of the people against General Scott during the campaign, turning round, like a crocodile shedding *post prandial* tears over its victim, and offering to give a thousand dollars towards a testimonial to the very man whom it had so remorselessly vilified.

The Germans and Education.

Everywhere, among the German press, we find indications of an exceedingly aroused state of feeling on the Know-Nothing question. Proclamations of parties, which are looked on by the American public as mere blowing of gas, or as spasmodic efforts of broken down politicians, are accepted by the German editors as correct representations of popular feeling. We have already quoted from their Conservative and Pro-Slavery organ in this City—the *Staats Zeitung*—strong appeals to Germans for a closer union against this "stranger-hate." We now extract more sensible views from a journal at a greater distance—a Texan paper, but so far as our knowledge extends, the most vigorous and ably-edited German paper in the United States, the *San Antonio Zeitung*:

> "*The national feeling of the Germans through* the Union has been strongly aroused by the Know-Nothing movement, and is daily yet more aroused. It galls them to be treated with open contempt by those who are on the average no better than they; they are excited over the threatened robbing of their political rights, and they begin of themselves to warm for their *despised* nationality. With however many impure elements this national movement may be formed, it can be salutary, if it leads to the unity and elevation of the German school system. *Education* is power. If the Germans would secure themselves from enslavement, degradation and insult, they have for this but one means, a lively zeal for the education of themselves and their children. Want of education leads naturally ever and always to slavery. Have our countrymen never heard that the grand reproach of the Americans against them is, that they do so little for schools and the continued education of adults? Well, then, if you lay anything on securing the good opinion of respectable Americans on your side, do away with this want! There is still time for it!"

Nothing could be more judicious and sensible than such appeals as that. It is this very ignorance which more than anything else prejudices the lower classes of the Americans against the Germans. To have settled among them a population which, like the Germans of Pennsylvania, are opposed to the simplest improvement, which are indifferent to schools, whose laboring men by their stolid dullness really degrade the class of laborers, would naturally excite their dislike.

Of course this is not true of all the German immigration. In many instances we have no more intelligent workingmen. But throughout the common laboring class of the cities there is a great want, if not of education, at least of public education. The German mechanic, thoughtful in his business, is indifferent to all matters which concern people generally.

If he is to be taxed, he may be brought to take an interest in political affairs; but otherwise, he cares as little who governs and what is done over him, as if he were at home again. Equally so with any measure of general social utility. He does not care for it. What is philanthropy, or public improvement, or any such abstraction to him? He has his pipe and shop and glass of *bier*—that is enough. There is another cause, too, with our common people, for their contempt of the Germans, not so tangible, but certainly powerful. It is a certain want of self-respect among their working men and women. Habits and ways which are considered everywhere to belong to the dignity and delicacy of manhood, or womanhood, seem totally neglected among them. Our coarse, strong farmers and backwoodsmen are by nature gentlemen towards women; and custom, if not refinement, has established certain rules among them of intercourse and delicacy. To see a foreign population habitually neglecting these, or coarsely violating them, must arouse contempt. Such a class will come to be considered a menial and inferior race. We believe there is a profound reason for these peculiarities, which this journal is not the place especially to discuss. We believe that among any people, where faith in the immortality of the soul, or in Deity, is greatly weakened, there the *dignity of manhood* will be lessened. The man is not worth so much, and does not take so high a bearing.

However, for most of the inferiority of the Germans, as this Editor observes, Education is the remedy. Depend upon it, the good sense of the Americans will always approve a population, whether foreign or not, of skill, industry and intelligence. There is no *hatred of strangers*—as the German papers so often assert—among the majority of the Americans, and least of all, hatred of Germans. On the contrary, there is a great readiness to like them. The American is much a cosmopolite. It is not foreign habits which he objects to, so much as bad habits. If there be now among Americans an unworthy prejudice against foreigners, it must soon die away; it is inconsistent with everything native to us; but if, in its unreasonable extent, it should serve to stimulate the Germans to education and improvement, we should not so much regret it, and should be glad to see so narrow a feeling turned to such broad and good results.

Catching Recruits.

In New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, it is all the same. The recruiting sergeant no sooner shows his head and rattles his bounty money, than a squad of police is upon him, and he stands committed. In these days of dereliction from duty, it is striking and refreshing to note these evidences of vigilance. We live among sham reforms; there are sham shuttings-up and puttings-down of grog-shops; there are sham attacks upon gamblers; sham onslaughts upon strolling courtesans; sham suppressions of lottery policy offices; but in this anxious, incessant pursuit of the "allied" recruiting officers there is no sham whatever. There is a zest and an animus about it that bespeak a profounder interest among the pursuers than is usually found to proceed from an unadulterated regard for public good. You may people the Everglades with filibustiers; you may enliven the banks of Rio Bravo with pugnacious adherents of Carvajal; Missourians, armed to the teeth with knives, and to the throat with whisky, may after a month's notice invade Kansas, and not a detective or preventive police show itself. Its eyes and its energies are all spent in the service of Russia. There is hardly a ghost of a chance discovered of getting off a full company to aid in the conquest of Sebastopol, before the authorities are on the alert, and the enterprising Sergeants Kite laid by the heels. You may do anything in a business way easier than swell the ranks of the allies upon contract.

While there will be general satisfaction at the prompt action taken in these cases, it is for the curious reader to satisfy himself how it may be explained. With all the pretended tendency of American sentiment to the Russian side of the question, there is certainly too little fervor in it to account for this laborious vigilance in its interest; and somehow or other, there is a general feeling of satisfaction whenever the allies gain ground *in the fight*. *A long purse at St. Petersburg*, and a shrewd agency here, will naturally occur to many as affording a solution; and *though we are by no means prone to accept* this easy method of accounting for such proceedings, it will undoubtedly be widely received as satisfactory. It may be that this extraordinary vigilance on the part of the Government agents is part of their recent system of preserving the perfect neutrality of this country and enforcing the laws for its observance. We shall be glad to believe that this is the true explanation, and hope the policy thus adopted may be impartially carried out.

☞ The Liquor Dealers are out with a circular appealing to their brethren throughout the State to subscribe $80,000 towards publishing in this City a daily newspaper devoted to their interest. Mr. French has promised to subscribe $20,000 whenever the sum first named shall have been raised, and he is to have charge of the newspaper in question.

New-Jersey.

A meeting of District Delegates, O. U. A., was held yesterday over the river, bringing together representatives from sixteen counties of New-Jersey. The object was chiefly to obtain some expression in regard to the Philadelphia Platform, but after a little good natured discussion, and the discovery of the fact that thirteen out of sixteen delegates were opposed to the reception of official confession of faith, it was deemed proper to make a thorough canvass of the State, council by council, before taking authoritative action. The subject, therefore, goes over to the next meeting of the State Council, which will in all probability repudiate the twelfth article.

The Governor's Visit to the Public Institutions.

Governor Clark paid a visit to the Public Institutions on Randall's Island, Ward's Island, and Blackwell's Island yesterday. He was accompanied by about thirty gentlemen of prominence in State and City affairs, among whom were the Lieut. Governor, Hon. C. C. Leigh, Aldermen Purdy and Kelly, and Messrs. Kennedy and Cummings, Commissioners of Emigration, Simeon Draper, Esq., of the Board of Governors, Thurlow Weed, Esq., ex-Alderman Adams, Dr. Harris, Physician to the Marine Hospital, General Hall, and General Chambers and Major Thompson, of the Governor's Staff. Carriages conveying the party started from the Astor House about 10½ o'clock A. M.

On reaching Randall's Island, the first proceeding in order was the inspection of the refectories, the children being at dinner. A very plentiful and substantial dinner it was, too, consisting of as good soup, meat and bread as we could wish to enjoy ourselves, when our appetite was tolerable. The school was duly visited, where the children sang songs and hymns in a manner which elicited merited praise from the visitors. Then about 500 boys paraded before the Governor in regular military style, headed by their little band. The evolutions of the young troop were admirably performed, and received from the Governor a deserved compliment.

The Reformatory Building was the next institution visited, over which the party was escorted by Superintendent Ketcham. Here the school, the dormitories, and the workshops were inspected, to the satisfaction of all present.

Proceeding to Ward's Island, the first proposition,—a very acceptable one,—related to the sustenance of the physical man. A handsome dinner had been prepared, to which due justice was speedily done. This satisfactory proceeding ended, Alderman Purdy, who officiated as President, in a neat speech, proposed the health of Myron H. Clark.

Governor Clark, in response, said that this was his first visit to these Institutions. He was highly pleased with what he had seen—at the same time he was somewhat disappointed. He was disappointed in finding them so clean, and so well ordered. The cleanliness was owing to the Croton, but there was another water, which was sometimes called fire-water, to which most of the misery was due, which these Institutions sought to alleviate. He trusted that a yet more liberal supply of Croton would sweep it all away. He proposed as his toast:

The Governors of these Institutions.

Governor Draper responded. He hoped that nothing worse than cold water would ever divide the Commissioners of Emigration and the Ten Governors.

Alderman Kelly replied for the Commissioners of Emigration, and in the course of his speech highly complimented the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Raymond, in response, said that his modesty had often been exposed to serious shocks, but he had survived them all so far. The present, however, was the severest onset he had ever endured. He never came to these institutions without being struck with the benevolence which employed itself in ameliorating the afflictions which, in spite of law, beset our race. He never went through them without feeling a glow of heart in behalf of those whose energies were devoted to the succor of the poor, the afflicted and the unfortunate. New-York was not second to any city in the world for its sympathy and charity. He was sure that the Commissioners of Emigration and the Ten Governors had never found in the Legislature any backwardness in responding to the demands made upon them for charitable purposes. He would propose as a toast, "The Legislature of the State of New-York."

Hon. C. C. Leigh responded. He felt proud of being a member of the Legislature that had moral courage to enact the glorious Prohibitory law. He could not, in going over the island, but ask himself the cause, that in a land flowing with all good things, such desolation could exist. What had become of the parents of those children? What demon had run riot in their midst to drown every good sentiment and crush out every moral feeling?

Alderman Purdy proposed the health of Thurlow Weed, who in reply, said he would not detain the company longer than to observe that in view of those munificent institutions, it seemed to him proper to remember those to whom they owed the law under which they were now in such successful operation. He would give the health of the Chairmen of the Assembly and the Senate, through whose earnest endeavors the bill was finally successful, Hon. F. F. Backus, of Monroe, and Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany.

Alderman Purdy then proposed the health of the Governor's staff, to which Gen. Chambers responded, in a very pleasant and appropriate speech.

Other toasts were proposed, and other speeches were made, after which the company proceeded to view the institutions on Ward's Island. Thence a steamboat which had been dispatched for the Governor's use by ex-Alderman Schultz, of the Fifth Ward, conveyed them all to Blackwell's Island, where the Lunatic Asylum, the Workhouse, the Almshouse, the Penitentiary and the Hospital were visited in due course. After which the party returned home.

New-York University Law Department.

Mr. George H. Moore stated at the late Alumni dinner of the University, that a law department of that Institution was really created, and its Professors really delivered their inaugural addresses, Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., Judge Kent, and the late David Graham, constituted the Law Faculty. It is strange if a series of law lectures in so large a City as New-York would not pay. The history of the Medical Department seems to warrant success, if undertaken by live men, and in the spirit of the times.

To Random Advertisers.

A fan is out—for sale cheap or to give away—covered with advertisements. Pretty soon the white pantaloons of gentlemen about town will be printed over with advertisements. It is a shocking waste of white printing material, that is permitted under the present system. Then an enterprising firm, we doubt not, could secure permission to put posthills on the hats of gentlemen who are anxious to turn an honest penny. A word to the admirers of Barnum is sufficient.

The Weather.

Blessed yesterday were they who had backbones. All others wilted under the extraordinary heat. Perspiration was profuse. The aggregate population must have lost tons by sweating, and no doubt the people of the City weigh considerably less than they did Thursday morning.

A fine shower, about 2 o'clock, laid the dust, spoiled innumerable bonnets, and made the heat of the remainder of the day still more appreciable. Beautiful weather this.

College of New-Jersey.

The annual commencement of the College of New-Jersey was celebrated Thursday. The graduating class numbered about sixty, on whom were conferred the first degree in the arts. We published their names yesterday. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania; the degree of D. D. on Rev. Mr. Summerville, of Scotland, and the President of the College of North Wales.

☞ Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of this City, we hear, will deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of the Wesleyan University, at the ensuing Commencement.

☞ Ship *Roscius*, Captain Merrihew, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, *from* Liverpool, bringing five hundred emigrants, all in good health, and the vessel in the most cleanly condition.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 30.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HORACE GREELEY IN CLICHY—Letter from Dick Tinto.

SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—Second letter.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

EDITORIALS.—Mayor Wood and the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Gone over to the Enemy. Retaliation at the South. Suum Cuique. The German Unions. Canal Questions. Difficulties in the East. Prospects of an End as War. The advantages of Notoriety. A Good Move. Week later from Europe. A Momentous Question. Candidates for the Presidency. The Liquor Law. What caused Gen. Scott's Defeat.

THE PIC-NIC OF THE SAENGERBUND AT ELM PARK.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars; Ten copies for Twelve Dollars; Five copies for Eight Dollars, or Three copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. No. 2.

Fever and Ague.—Dr. Chas. Streeter, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., says, under date of Dec. 21, 1854: "The Pills, I am pleased to say, have given general satisfaction."

Mr. J. N. Crawford, of Camptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of Fever and Ague."

Rev. P. H. Jacob, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came duly to hand, and have effected wonders. We are well satisfied of their power over Chills and Fever."

Again—Feb. 1, 1855, he writes: "Your Pills have done wonders here."

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.—Gents.: In the fire which consumed the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot Buildings at Jersey City, one of your Rich & Co.'s Safes, "Wilder's Patent," was fully tested; the Books and Papers were found in a good condition,—proving it to be what its name indicates—a Salamander Safe.

H. HOBBS, Agent New-York and Erie Railroad, Jersey City.

These Safes, secured by the Powder-proof "La Belle" Lock, are manufactured and sold by

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's Patents. Also for sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither burdensome nor expensive.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

PALLID AGUE FACES!! REGAIN THE BLOOM of health by using the new "Antidote to Malaria," called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." It has never failed, and the certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c., BY A HIGH ORDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 29, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., an extensive variety of superb brandies, wines, &c., including some which are 15 years old, having been imported expressly for the Irving House, and used upon the tables of that celebrated house daily; also, many others which are in bond and will be sold without reserve. A portion of them are the balance of the stock of one of our first importing houses, and are to be sold in consequence of the party's declining business. This sale offers unusual inducements, and we recommend all parties that are desirous of purchasing fine liquors to attend the sale, as every article is warranted as represented. For full particulars, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE—FOR CHOLERA, DIARrhea, headache, lassitude, nausea, coldness of the skin, pain in the abdomen, pains, &c. This preparation is admitted as a pharmaceutic preparation throughout the Austrian Empire, by an Imperial decree, having proved infallible in the army and navy. Travelers ought not to leave town without a bottle in their valise. Price $2 per bottle, and for sale by

DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 23 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Photographic Daguerreotype apparatus and chemicals, green and white organza silk, essences of apple, peach and cherry brandies, rum and gin, fly-paper, fig blue and Vienna chalk.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX HAS REMOVED HIS FULTON-STREET store from No. 128 to No. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, which he has fitted up in magnificent style, and filled it with the most elegant collection of hats and caps for men, boys and children, that we have for a long time seen. His Summer styles are unsurpassed, and meet the approval of every person of taste. As you enter or pass, also look at the new style of awning which he has put up. It works on a new principle and is a credit to its originator. KNOX'S other store is No. 533 Broadway.

THE AGE OF HUMBUG.—IT IS HARD TO BElieve anything in this age of pretensions; but if any of our readers can trust their own eyes, and the judgment of the best critics of the age, they will at once be convinced that CANTRELL'S gaiters are the most beautiful things of the kind that ever were beheld. Ladies going to the country should give CANTRELL a call at No. 336 Bowery, and order a supply immediately.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. are now prepared to furnish the hatters with the above fashionable style of Straw Hat, of our own manufacture. Every hat will have the name printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of Men's Boys' and Children's Straw Hats by the case or dozen.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jonas Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And darkness covers Heaven's blue skylight,
So Cristadoro's Hair Dye beneath
To black the hair that really bequeath.

IT CHANGES WHITE, RED, SANDY OR GRIZZLED Hair black or brown in ten minutes. Manufactured and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

FOURTH OF JULY—AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE is now near at hand, and as there must be many who will want a new hat before that time, we would remind all such that the place to get a beautiful and elegant hat of rare description is at the well-known establishment of HAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 67 Chatham-st. and corner Chatham and Pearl.

MOURNING GOODS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING rich dress silks, grenadines, bareges, bombazines, alpacas, tissues, de laines, ginghams, Canton crapes, and every other article necessary for those wearing mourning, at a reduction of 25 per cent. We will open, this day, one case of fine printed lawns, warranted fast colors, at 2s. per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, 12s. to 16s.; first quality Slippers, Ties and Buskins, 8s. to 10s.; second quality same styles, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—THESE REALLY beautiful suits are manufactured from a new description of fine woolen goods, of rich delicate shades. About one hundred of them are sold daily at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO Close an Estate.—A large lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, until the 4th of July only, at No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail.

M. WILLARD, Agent.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have not used them will find them a good article, should they call soon at Nos. 33 and 35 [illegible]-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Showing 'Cutes.

The new Directory bears two or three advertisements on its back. Why not have coin struck with the address of a sharp firm to put on the eyes of dead folks? It would pay, certainly.

Police News.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN FICK, a gardener, at Fifty-fourth-street, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. FICK was a married man, and had a family. They observed that for some time past he appeared to be very depressed in spirits, for which they could not account. He had gone to the fruit-house as they thought, when he drew the razor and committed the rash act. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and a native of New-York. The Jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

ARREST OF MITCHEL, THE MURDERER.

We published, on Monday morning last, the Coroner's inquest on the body of a woman who came to her death by brutal treatment at the hands of JACOB MITCHEL, her professed husband. The testimony on the inquest showed that she had been beat and kicked in a shocking manner, from the effects of which she died on Saturday. MITCHEL has been arrested in Newport, R. I., on board the schooner Sunbeam. Capt. LETZ, of the Seventh Ward, dispatched two officers in search of MITCHEL, who, as soon as they had effected the arrest, sent the intelligence to town.

WANTED SOMETHING TO EAT.

JOHN RYAN, a tailor, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing $50 worth of iron metal, the property of WM. FULLER, No. 5 Ann-street. The property was found in his possession, and RYAN acknowledged his guilt, but said that he took it for the purpose of getting something to eat. The accused was committed for trial.

MORE FALSE PRETENCES.

A peddler named BERNARD WERNER was arrested yesterday by officer RUE, charged with obtaining about $30 worth of goods by means of false pretences from SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN, of No. 389 Broadway. WERNER was held to answer.

OWNER WANTED FOR A COFFIN.

Whoever has lost a coffin will find the same at the Tombs. There is one there which appears to have been stolen, and is placed in a very conspicuous place among the stolen property.

HOTEL THIEF.

CHAS. HENDSON, an Englishman about twenty-two years of age, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with attempting to commit a robbery in French's Hotel. He was discovered in the room by a boarder. When caught in this unpleasant position, he merely said that he had mistaken the room. He was held to answer by the magistrate.

The Variation.

The Mayor's big book is coming to be the true "Variation." Yesterday it was filled with complaints of houses of ill-fame, the City Hall Park being turned into a market place for horses, corner and groggery loafers and thieves, hogs, ugly dogs, &c., &c.

☞ Prince's Protean Pen (T. G. STEARNS, agent,) will not make the inkstand useless; but for travelers, porters, and all who would occasionally jot down a note or indite a letter where inkstands are not accessible it is invaluable. We have tried it a week before speaking of it because our prejudices enjoyed a Sebastopol entrenchment behind the unsuccessful experimentation with many pens that had promised just as much, and only succeeded in blacking our fingures and the Summer coats to whose pockets they had been intrusted. Prince's is a princely pen. We have written some dozen hours with it and no sign yet of exhaustion.

Later from Texas.

We have San Antonio papers to the 14th inst., Galveston to the 19th, and other exchanges from the interior and coast towns.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 19th, has the following paragraphs:

The steamship *Nautilus* arrived yesterday (Monday) morning, from New-Orleans, and proceeded to Brazos Santiago at 4 P. M., with the Judge, Attorney and Jury, for the United States Court at Brownsville.

A breeze, amounting almost to a gale, prevailed from the eastward from the middle of last week until yesterday.

The Galveston Bay and Brazos Canal has at length been completed, and is now open for navigation. We hope soon to greet the appearance of the boats from Washington by this route; and anticipate regular communication at all times with Brazoria and Columbia.

Every portion of the interior has been visited by ample rains, and the crops are doing as well as could be hoped.

Should the rivers of Texas now become navigable, all the loss which has thus far been experienced from the delay in getting forward last year's crop of cotton, will be more than compensated by the present high prices. The increase in prices and the late rains have imparted great buoyancy to the spirits of our citizens, who, a month ago, were laboring under unusual despondency.

Frequent showers have visited Galveston of late, and vegetation of all kinds is flourishing and luxuriant. Our market is abundantly supplied with the products of the garden.

The inner buoy on Galveston bar has broken loose, and drifted ashore on Pelican flat. It will be restored to its place with as little delay as possible.

The Houston *Telegraph* is authorized to announce C. W. BUCKLEY as a candidate for election to Congress from the Western District of Texas.

The Richmond *Sun* announces the death of Dr. JOHNSON HUNTER, of Fort Bend County. He had been a citizen of Texas thirty-four years, and was sixty-nine years old when he died. He participated in all the early struggles and trials of Texas, and died respected and regretted by a large circle of friends.

A letter to the *News*, dated Fort McIntosh, Laredo, May 31, says:

There has been no rain in the country for the last nine months, and regular watering places that have not known to be without water for years, are now dry; consequently there is very little business in the country.

Judge LYNCH tried a man for the murder of a woman (both Mexicans.) He, it appears, had been in the habit of visiting her in the capacity of a lover, and she had become offended at him, and refused him admittance. After he learned he was doomed, he confessed that he killed a woman in Guerrero, Mexico.

We take the following from the Galveston *Journal*:

At a late public meeting in San Antonio, the nominations of the Huntsville Convention for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—PEASE and DICKINSON—were unanimously affirmed.

Railroad from St. Joseph to the Bluffs.

On Saturday, June 9, a meeting was held at Oregon, Holt County, Mo., and passed the following resolutions:

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That we approve the proposed Railroad Convention to be held in Sidney, Iowa, on the 4th of July next, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of constructing a railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to Bluff City, Iowa.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint eleven delegates to attend said Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates: D. Zook, Jas. Foster, J. M. Paterson, R. A. Conn, J. L. Dozier, H. W. Petit, T. W. Collins, W. T. Armstrong, Joel Baldwin, C. H. Desland and J. W. Moodie.

A road from St. Joseph to Council Bluff City, following the East branch of the Missouri, would not be very costly in its graduation. The bluffs do not come to the river, if we recollect rightly, above the mouth of the Nodaway. The bottom is wide on the east side, and the country remarkably fertile and productive. The Nodaway and Nishnabotna sometimes get high, but their currents are not rapid. We have frequently known both streams to be out of their beds several days at a time. This road will be undertaken as soon as the Hannibal Road gets to St. Joseph. The St. Joseph *Gazette* says of the proposed road (which we indorse from personal knowledge): "It will be a line of road the easiest of construction in the Union. The completion of this road is only a question of time, and is as certain of ultimate success as anything which is yet in the womb of the future."—*St. Louis Paper.*

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A MOTHER.—As two Irishmen were crossing the Western-avenue, about

in spite of the remonstrances of the woman, who insisted that he would be drowned, plunged into the water, and succeeded in rescuing the child from drowning. He immediately took it to the nearest house on Beacon-street, and then found Officer BUCK, of the Third Station, and related the circumstances to him. The officer arrested the woman and took her to the station-house. Here she at first denied all knowledge of the child, but finally acknowledged that it was hers, and insisted that it fell over accidentally. She gave her name as MARGARET HUNNEWELL, and said her husband had been sent to jail for stealing a coat, and subsequently deserted her. She pretended to be in very destitute circumstances, and gave that as a reason why she did not desire the child to be rescued. She is Irish, about 26 years old, rather good looking and well dressed, with a profusion of rings and jewelry. The child, a boy about three months old, was sent to the City Crier, and its inhuman mother was committed for the attempt to murder it.

In the Police Court this morning, the woman HUNNEWELL was arraigned and held in $1,000 for trial, for an assault with intent to kill, in the Municipal Court.—*Boston Telegraph, Wednesday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, *regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system,* and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD, as DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. E. HORN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 22 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 11 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Ladies, Before You Go to the Country supply yourselves with a pair of those beautiful French Gaiters, any color for $1 75, from HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. He is now offering, also, a fine assortment of Linen Gaiters and Slippers for Summer use.

Ladies', Misses, Childrens', Boys' and Youths Boots and Shoes in every variety, at low prices for cash.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Soda Water and Cream Syrups—Made from fresh cream—something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Strawberries, Cherries, or any other fruit or vegetable, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw-attachment, and are guaranteed always to fully answer the purpose represented. N. B.—The genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in letters on the cap, "Spratt's Patent." This is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the Proprietors. Agents wanted.
WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

☞ Lectures on Military Surgery, at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian (Vilmos) Hussars, and various hospitals, during the late war in Hungary, will deliver the Introductory Lecture on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M. Militia surgeons, practitioners and students are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.—Messrs. CLARKE and FANNING, Principals, concludes its 12th year's session THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, by public exercises in Speaking, on the part of the pupils, and the distribution of Diplomas to the Graduating Class of 1855. Friends of the pupils may obtain tickets of admission by applying to them.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.
G. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ Country Residence.—A beautiful situation for a country residence, at Tarrytown, is advertised in another part of to-day's paper. See "Villa Lots."

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

EUROPA.—Address as before. Absence prevented an earlier notice.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being purified and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF CAMELIA.—The well known odor of that lovely stately flower is in well defined and highly concentrated form, HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF CAMELIA, and for all Americans who love their country's productions, and their country. Wholesale by WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; retailed by C. B. PEARSON, No. 273 Grand-st.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE gives quickness, strength, variety, naturalness, and permanence of color. If you wish all these qualities see that you get Harrison's.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday, June 15, a BANK BOOK on the MARINE BANK, New-York, belonging to WARREN HARRIOT & SON, containing $411 in current bills, and check on Irving Bank, New-York, for $121 13, drawn by S. B. Waller, and check on Grocers' Bank, New-York, for $48 50, drawn by John I. Northrop. Any one returning the above to HARRIOTT'S flour store, No. 124 Charles-st., will receive the reward.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES produced (on the smoothest face) in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which, acting only on the roots of the beard, does not stain or injure the skin, $1 a bottle; large bottles, containing 3 of the small ones, $2, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

$500 REWARD.—The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 7th-st., this City, offer a reward of $200, and they are authorized by the Companies interested as insurers on their buildings to add thereto the sum of $300, making in all $500, which will be paid for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who burglariously entered their church building on Friday night last and then willfully set fire to the same.
JOHN RAYNOR,
President of Board of Trustees.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 30 Beekman-st.

FISHING RODS, REELS, AND TACKLE FOR PRESENTS—A large assortment of which, at low prices, can be found at J. & J. C. CONROY'S, No. 65 (late from No. 52) Fulton-st.

CANADA HATS! CANADA HATS—Received [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 highly recommended young women, with the best of City reference. One is a capable plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, will take $8 a month in this City or Brooklyn; has excellent City reference. The other is a neat girl of 17, can mind a baby, sew, do light washing and ironing for the nursery; wages $4. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent young women, separately or together, in city or country—one a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and first rate baker—the other, a Protestant girl, to do general housework, or would go as chambermaid; washes and irons well, and will be found most useful and obliging. The most unquestionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, until Saturday evening.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in a small private family as cook, to wash and iron, or to do general housework. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, in the rear of No. 7 Douglass-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 10th-st., fourth floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 26 Warren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as child's nurse. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 189 East 19th-st., until Saturday evening.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as seamstress, dressmaker or child's nurse. She has lived for seven years in the family of the advertiser, and can be seen for two days at his residence No. 73 West 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse or chambermaid; has been eight years in her last place, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 21 Clinton-place.

NICE YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—To take care of a baby. American, English or Scotch preferred. *Also a woman to do chamberwork, washing and ironing.* Apply at No. 14 6th-av. C. MASON.

NURSE—A lady, who is about leaving town, wishes to get a place for a nurse who has lived with her for several years. Apply at No. 73 West 21st-st.

A BROTHER AND SISTER, (English,) are desirous of procuring situations, the former as coachman and gardener, the latter as ladies' maid and dressmaker. Would like to go into the country. Can give most satisfactory City reference. Address Box No. [illegible] Lower Post-Office.

PAPERMAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent fourdrinier machine tender can have constant employment at good wages, at our mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. Apply to B. A. JESSUP, Wilmington, Del., or to JESSUP & MOORE, Nos. 24 and 26 North-st., Philadelphia.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, for two or three small boys, for which a furnished room with partial board will be given. A European gentleman preferred. Call at No. 231 Court-st., South Brooklyn, for particulars.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison-av. stages and 4th-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. A French lady's maid now at the institution; also, an English housekeeper, who thoroughly understands cooking.

AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—Without any encumbrance, desires a situation as housekeeper or as companion and nurse to an invalid lady. Is a good plain sewer. Would be willing to go in the country or make herself useful in any way. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. The best of reference given. Call, or address T. G. Can be seen for a week or more at No. 209 West 36th-st., New-York.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOMAN—A Protestant, is desirous to get a situation as housekeeper and seamstress, or infant's nurse; has had many years' experience in the first-class families in the City, or wait on an elderly lady or invalid. Is highly recommended. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, first floor, University-place.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FRENCH—English and Book-keeping perfectly, and who has a beautiful hand, wishes a situation in a wholesale grocery store, in a wholesale dry goods store, or in any office. He is recommended by several wholesale dry goods merchants. Address, for several days, C. T., Broadway Post-Office.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted a good bookkeeper who can devote about one or two hours per day to the supervision and direction of a set of books; the partners of the concern making entries in accordance with the bookkeeper's instructions. A line addressed to Box No. [illegible] lower Post-Office, stating terms and reference, will be attended to.

TO MERCHANTS OR CONTRACTORS.—An Englishman, just arrived in America, who has had 15 years' experience in large houses of business, 42 years old, is desirous of obtaining a situation as superintendent or manager in any extensive concern, or to take a shipping agency in England. Address A. F., *Daily Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, salary 12s per week. Address Y. & R., at the office of this paper, stating particulars.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 Jane-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ANY PERSON WANTING SERVANTS, and will call at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery, will find a good assortment. These girls are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand. C. MASON.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS & COHNERT'S, are always to be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office No. 108 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT HELP can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible House.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—By the day or week, in the first-class house No. 11 State-st., fronting on the Battery; handsome suite of rooms on the second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms. Price moderate. Inquire on the premises. Reference required.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carrol-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

BOARD WANTED—In the vicinity of Union-square.—Board in a private family, front parlor, and two bedrooms, with bathing room attached. Address room No. 5, No. 4 Wall-st., stating terms and location.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 36 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 30 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A vacancy for a gentleman and lady, or one or two gentlemen, in a first-class house, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries, where they will meet with the comforts and attentions of a home. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 48 Congress st., three doors below Henry.

BOARDING CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family in the country, 4 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ from Bergen Point, in New-Jersey. Communication cheap and constant. For further particulars apply to J. M. V., No. 62 West-st., from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, or at O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within fifty miles of New-York, for a lady, two children and nurse. Farm house in a pleasant location preferred. Address L. C. A., Box No. 713.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen in a small private family. The house has all the modern improvements; partial board if desired. Inquire at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 370 FOURTH-STREET—Two families, one French and one American, keeping an elegantly furnished house, with all the modern improvements, offer to let, with or without board, to respectable gentlemen or families, the whole second floor, and part of the third floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a first-class house, in the vicinity of 5th-st., the dinner hour not to be earlier than 5½ P. M. Address PERMANENT, *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

VERY HANDSOME, AIRY ROOMS—As a front parlor and bedroom attached, with gas and Croton, and other rooms, to let, to single gentlemen, without board. Inquire No. 1,276 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXXII.

Young Blackstone's frame with strong excitement shook,
And innate fear, and yet he scarce knew why!
It might be Julia's faintness he mistook,
And misinterpreted her long-drawn sigh.
'Twas plain as if 'twere printed in a book—
She loved him as the apple of her eye!
At length he opened Julia's perfumed brief—
I scarce need say it gave his heart relief.

"*The long-drawn sigh*" of many a wretched woman may be traced to the presence of tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, ringworm, salt rheum, eruptions, redness or roughness on her face. *Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap* is a positive and warranted cure for these evils. *Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles* will uproot superfluous hair from any part of the frame. *Gouraud's Lily White* is a delicate cosmetic for the face and arms, instantaneously making them brilliantly white, smooth and soft. *Gouraud's Liquid Rouge* imparts a splendid rose tint to pale cheeks.

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparations can be obtained at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN CRITICS
AND
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, in reviewing Mr. BEECHER's new book,

STAR PAPERS,

among other just and generous things, says:

"The country scarcely contains a more active and energetic intellect, or a keener controversialist; and we cannot now recall the name of a single writer, whose style shows a happier combination than his, of earnestness, force, piquancy, freshness and poetic beauty. But here is Henry Ward Beecher, not as a polemic, a controversial orator, or belligerent editor, but in the pleasant and quiet character of an admirer of Art and an ardent lover of Nature—a man of emotion and sentiment. We like him hugely in his new character. There is no possible dissimulation about his relish for woods, and glens, and mossy rocks and roaring mountain streams, with their whirling eddies and their speckled trout. He evidently loves nature as a boy loves his first sweet-heart. He enjoys her society with an ecstatic relish; and he describes her with a freshness and truth that almost transport his readers to the scenes his pen portrays, and give them a share in the rural sports he recounts. *It is, indeed, a charming book.*"

All who want a book packed full of good things, should get STAR PAPERS. Price, $1 25. J. C. DERBY,
Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JULY:
MEMOIRS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
AND HIS TIMES.
BY A JOURNALIST.

In one 12mo. vol., 400 pages, with a fine Steel Portrait from an original drawing. Price $1 25.

Orders should be sent without delay in order to procure a prompt supply on the day of publication. This work will not be sent without special orders.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Subscription books with specimen pages and canvassing circulars for agents and carriers will be furnished on application to the publishers. Subscribers' copies will be delivered in advance of publication.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
JULY.
FIRST NUMBER OF SIXTH VOLUME.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXXI.

Irving's Life of Washington.
Birds.
What Cheer!
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Plant Mummies.
Rural Objects in Europe and America.
How I came to like Diamonds.
Recent American Poetry.
Cape Cod. (continued.)
Australians. (continued.)
Summer and Autumn.
Horace Greeley.
Twice Married. (continued.)
Mr. Pepperage's Fourth of July Oration.
Editorial Notes.

I. LITERATURE. 1. Religious Works.—Norton's New Translation of the Gospels—Tayler Lewis' Six Days of Creation—The History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius Loyola, by Bartoli, translated by Madame Calderon De La Barca—The Golden Reed, by M. Barrett.

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ANDREW MURPHY, Secretary pro tem.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, of Bloomingdale, will hold a Fair and Festival at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, July 2, 1855. Music by the Band of the Blind Asylum, led by the distinguished Professor Reiff. Tickets, 25 cents, obtainable at the door. Should the weather be very stormy it will be held the next day.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Association Room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. By order. SMITH J. EASTMAN, President.
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Uncle Primrose	Mr. Whiting	Our Jemima	Mrs. Williams

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Paddy Miles	Mr B. Williams	Mrs. Fidget	Mrs. [illegible]

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Previous to which will be acted the Local Drama of
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Mose	Mr. Chanfrau	Eliza	Miss Albertine

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THE JEWS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this date, 22d, my attention has been called to a communication signed by "E. R. McGregor," Corresponding Secretary A. S. M. C. Jews. With E. R. McGregor as E. R. McGregor I have no controversy. But, in regard to him, as the *professed* representative of a Society with which I have been connected, and in the objects of which I still feel a deep interest, I have a painful duty to perform.

As my name is freely used in that communication, and with such coloring as to convey a false impression of what has been actually done, I must beg of you the insertion of the following true statement of the case. The course pursued by me in this melancholy affair was not adopted through any exasperated feelings, for I have no feeling except to place the Society in a position where its efficiency in the prosecution of its objects might be secured, which I have been a long time convinced could not be accomplished so long as the individual represented by the name appended to that communication occupied the position he now claims.

The following card, with my own name and the names of six others appended, contains a true statement of what transpired at the annual meeting. The statement over the signature of Dr. Forsyth was prepared by him and signed by him, and both were sent to the *Christian Intelligencer*, with a request that they might be published together, when only a portion of the first card was published, and the whole of the last.

It will be seen that after the card of Dr. Forsyth there is simply the announcement of the fact, that certain persons whose names appear, had declined to accept the respective offices to which they had been elected, without stating a word as to the causes which influenced them to decline.

The object of the publication of the card would not have been accomplished without a statement of the exact position of the Society in regard to those who were connected with it; for names of individuals had gone forth as officers of the Society for the ensuing year, who, from the fact of their declination were not officers and time sufficient to correct what was an erroneous impression had been given, before the publication of the card, *if* those whose duty it was had been so inclined.

In regard to the disavowal of intentions as connected with the acts of those, extracts from whose letters appear in your paper, I have nothing to say, further than this, that I have the names of those gentlemen, stating the fact of their action as stated upon the card, and as from the tenor of the letter of Mr. McKeen, he might seem to have been inadvertently drawn into a statement of his act, I insert his own language:

"I respectfully decline any further connection, under existing circumstances, with the Association for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, inasmuch as I cannot see that any good will be likely to result from the continuance of my connection with it.

(Signed) JOSEPH McKEEN.

May 18, 1855."

In reply to the inquiry that may be propounded by an inquiring and right-minded public as to who were the authors of Dr. Forsyth's card, and who had the wicked audacity to make such an unwarrantable use of names, although coming through such a sinuous course, I would state that Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., late President of the A. S. M. C. Jews, made no unwarrantable use of names, and that these being in reply to the inquiry, What object is to be promoted by such (not) deceptive tricks, I would answer, the unveiling of hypocrisy, the deprivation of the power of persons using deceptive tricks to accomplish their selfish purposes, to the ruin of good causes. Nor will it be necessary to refer to any other card than this communication on the subject.

It is with regret that I am compelled to appear in your columns for the purpose of developing transactions in connection with a religious society, or an individual ostensibly officially related to such a society, which would be out of place in organizations claiming no such high trust; but justice to the Society, the cause, the interests of which it was organized to protect and subserve, and justice to myself, forbid silence.

The accompanying cards, as also the communication of your correspondent to the *Christian Intelligencer*, and the reply of Mr. Falconer, will show the existing state of himself in connection with society as also of the Society. MORTIMER DE MOTTE.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, officers and members of the late Board of Directors of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS, under a sense of the obligation resting upon us from the connection sustained by us with that Society and the cause in which it has been engaged, are constrained to publish a statement of the circumstances which transpired at the last Annual Meeting of that Society. Before doing which, however, and in order to understand the transactions that occurred at that meeting, it will be necessary to go back and state occurrences which took place at the meeting of the Board, prior to the Annual Meeting. The Board having been notified by Rev. E. R. McGregor, at its meeting, the 31st day of January last, that he should not be a candidate for reelection for the office of Corresponding Secretary of that Society, the Board proceeded on the same day to appoint a Committee for the purpose of selecting a suitable incumbent to fill that office. This Committee consisted of Messrs. William Libbey, Charles Van Wyck, and Luther Jackson. In the discharge of their duties they called upon Rev. Dr. Broadhead, who consented to accept the office, with the understanding that he should not be called upon to discharge all its active duties. The Committee then, in conference with a number of the leading officers and friends of the Society, came to the conclusion to offer, for the consideration of the Board, certain changes in the Constitution of the Society, which they deemed *absolutely essential for the well being of the Society*, and to render it more efficient; and amongst other changes, to establish the office of Financial Secretary. After having arrived at that conclusion, they had selected, as the incumbent for that office, a person well qualified in every respect for the *prompt, able, and efficient* discharge of its duties. In further carrying out their plans, they called upon many of the leading clergymen of the City, stating the changes contemplated, securing their concurrence, with their endorsement of their plans, which they secured, with the promise of their hearty coöperation. At the next subsequent meeting of the Board, the report of the Committee in respect to the incumbent selected, Rev. Dr. Broadhead, was submitted to the Board, and unanimously accepted. Rev. Mr. McGregor and Mr. Asahel Abbott being present at that meeting. At the same meeting the amendments and alterations to the Constitution deemed advisable by the Committee were presented for the consideration of the Board, and no objections were made to these alterations and amendments; but on the contrary, Rev. Mr. McGregor expressed himself to the effect that they were such as were required; and it was understood that the sanction of the Board was given, and that the Constitution could be altered and amended accordingly, at the next Annual Meeting of the Society. This meeting took place on the 8th day of May, at 4 o'clock, at the Society's Room in the Bible House. *Shortly after the opening of* the meeting by prayer, by Rev. Dr. Forsyth, the President of the Society, it was observed that there was an attendance of thirty to thirty-five persons. Of this number three-fourths were observed to be persons who had never before been met *by or were known* to the officers of the Society, and who had been introduced by Rev. Mr. McGregor, he having left the *room at three* several times, apparently for the purpose of bringing them in, they coming in in three several companies *with him*.

After the reading of the minutes, the first business in order was stated *to be the alterations and amendments* of the Constitution, according to a programme in the hand-writing of Rev. Mr. McGregor. *The report* containing these alterations and amendments, as it came from the Board of Directors, was taken up and read. During the reading of the same, Mr. Asahel Abbott came in, and immediately interrupted the business of the Society by in a boisterous manner inquiring, "what was going on?" and was replied to by Mr. McGregor, that it was those *alterations of the Constitution*. The Recording Secretary continued to read. Mr. Abbott stated he would like to hear them read decently, by a person who knew how to read. The President stated he would take the amendments up and read them, which he did. Mr. Abbott then stated that there was a vital defect in them, being that they were not recommended by the Board of Directors: whereupon it was stated that the report came before the Society from the Board of Directors, and that it came before the Society with their sanction, and by their authority, which statement was corroborated by a majority of the members of the Board then present, who had been present at the meeting of the Board, and upon whose minutes the same had been entered; and it was ruled by the President that the consideration of the amendments was in order, the same coming before the Society by the recommendation of the Board. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair by Mr. Abbott. At this stage of the *proceedings, the number of strangers having been* before remarked upon, an attempt was made to ascertain who of those present were, and who were not, members of the Society, which attempt was put down. On the vote being taken, all of those persons he introduced by Mr. McGregor, voted against the decision of the Chair; whereupon a motion was made by Mr. *Mortimer De Motte that the Society adjourn*, in order to give the Board an opportunity to remedy any apparent difficulty in the way of the consideration of *these amendments; which elicited* remarks from Mr. Abbott and some others acting with him, of a tone and character better befitting a political cabal in a porter-house than a meeting of a religious Society; and much confusion ensuing, the President having from time to *time insisted upon order being maintained*, and unable to effect it, at last stated that he should be compelled to leave the Chair, to which the reply was made by a Mr. John Baker, "I can't help it, Sir; if you choose to leave the chair, you must;" but at length giving way, *and order being restored*, the question was put and carried in the negative by the same vote.

The next business in order was the election of officers. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the Society for the ensuing year, who, after a short absence returned, reporting the names for Officers and Directors; whereupon, on motion, the election was gone into. The first was that of Rev. Dr. Forsyth, who, as President, thereupon declined the nomination, stating his reasons, that after what had transpired that afternoon, he could not consistently accept the office. Whereupon Mr. Abbott nominated Eleazer Lord, Esq., in the place of Rev. Dr. Forsyth. At this time it being again asserted that all those present were not members of the Society, motion was made by Mr. Libbey, Treasurer of the Society, that the constitutional test be applied, in order to ascertain who were, and who were not members, which was vehemently resisted and gave rise to a violent discussion, in which indiscriminate abuse was heaped upon the officers of the Society, and much disorder prevailed. Finding it to be impossible to procure the passage of this resolution, pending the discussion, the names of a few of those present were obtained, and found not to be members of the Society, leaving a fair inference that the balance were not. The excitement having subsided, the election was proceeded in, and the Vice-Presidents and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence were elected, and amongst the Vice-Presidents, the Rev. E. R. McGregor, who was present, and up to this time gave no intimation other than his acts before-mentioned, of any dissatisfaction or intention contrary to the action of the Board and the Society. The next officer to be elected was the Corresponding Secretary. The nominee of the Committee having been rejected by the same vote, Mr. Abbott nominated the Rev. E. R. McGregor, remarking that this was the gist of the whole matter; that he had come here to do a certain work of vindication in regard to this officer, and that he was the guilty party, and he alone, in regard to the circulation of the rumors which were afloat reflecting upon the character of Rev. E. R. McGregor; that these rumors were to the effect of impeaching the moral character of Mr. McGregor, and which were stated in detail by Mr. Abbott before the Society, but being unsuitable for publication, are omitted; further, that many persons would not believe to the contrary, but what the Secretary was a guilty man, and that Mrs. Abbott was one of them, and he could not make her believe to the contrary. The statements of Mr. Abbott himself would have been sufficient to have convinced any well-wisher to the Society or to the cause, that Rev. Mr. McGregor was altogether unfit to fill the office of Secretary to the Society; but other reasons of equal cogency were urged by members of the Board, who had been in correspondence with him ever since he had filled that office in the Society; and, to cap the climax, Rev. Mr. McGregor himself adduced the most powerful argument, when, after having been silent up to that time, he arose in his place and stated, among other things, that it was true that he had notified the Board of Directors that he should not be a candidate for reëlection, but it was with the *mental reservation* that he should appeal to the Society at its Annual Meeting. Yet, notwithstanding all that was urged, his election was carried by the same vote as that by which the previous motions had been carried, showing to the undersigned that the whole was a plot, preconcerted on the part of Mr. McGregor and Mr. Abbott, for the purpose of getting the control of the Society. After the result of this motion was obtained, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, and nearly all the old and tried members of the Society, left the room, declining to be candidates for nomination for the ensuing year. The next office to be filled being that of Recording Secretary, Rev. E. R. McGregor nominated Asahel Abbott, who was elected by the same vote.

The next office to be filled being that of the Treasurer, the former incumbent declining to serve, Mr. Abbott nominated Mr. C. H. Amerman to fill that position, which nomination was declared duly elected; thereupon, the next thing in order being the election of the Board of Directors, a list proposed by Mr Abbott was duly elected. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. R. McGregor, rose and said that the next thing in order was the reading of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the past year; but as it did not amount to much, it could be referred to a Committee of three to look it over, and have it published in the *Jewish Chronicle*, which was voted should be done. The Treasurer then presented his Annual Report, which was accepted, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Thus closed this most confused and disorderly meeting.

The undersigned have thus been particular in giving details of this most extraordinary proceeding, in order that those interested in the cause may be advised of the actual position of the Society, and be able to act intelligently in regard to it.

Having been a long time engaged as laborers in the cause, we are unwilling, after so much time and labor expended in it, that it should be either materially injured or destroyed by what we consider to be a breach, not only of Christian faith, but of common honesty, in the transaction of the business of the Society, organized for its protection and advancement. It is therefore in contemplation to form a new Society, whose only object shall be to lead to a living faith in Christ Jesus such Jews as are already accessible, and to prepare the way, under God, for the salvation of all Israel.

MORTIMER DE MOTTE, WILLIAM LIBBEY,
FRANKLIN KNIGHT, CHARLES VAN WICK,
CHARLES DAVIS, R. G. PARDEE,
R. VAN DIEN.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1855.

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN FORSYTH, D.D., LATE PRESIDENT.

After the reading of the minutes, the first business in order was stated to be the proposed amendments of the Constitution, according to a programme in the hand-writing of Mr McGregor. The document containing the proposed alterations was then read by the Recording Secretary. During the reading of the paper, Mr. Asahel Abbott entered the room, and, in a somewhat boisterous manner, demanded to know "what was going on," was told by Mr. McGregor that it was the proposed alterations were being read to the meeting. Mr. Abbott said (again with some excitement,) that he wished to "hear them read distinctly, by some one who knew how to read." Accordingly, as soon as the Secretary concluded, the paper was distinctly read by the President.

Mr. Abbott then rose and declared that the proposed changes "had in them a vital defect," in their not having been recommended by the Board of Directors; but as they came before the Society with the sanction of the Board, and as the majority of the Board were present and expressly declared that they considered their approval of the changes as tantamount to a recommendation, the Chair ruled that the discussion of the paper was in order. An appeal was taken by Mr. Abbott, and the decision of the Chair set aside. Mr. Mortimer De Motte then moved that the Society adjourn for a few days, in order to *give the Board an opportunity* to remedy any defect in their past action, and that thus the whole subject might be brought fairly before the Society, *and discussed upon its merits*. Though the observations of Mr. De Motte, as every gentleman in the room will testify, were of the kindest and most conciliatory character, his motion elicited from Messrs. Abbott and Baker remarks which, both in sentiment and *the style of utterance, were ill suited to a meeting* of a religious society. It is needless to say that the majority refused to adjourn.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. A Nominating Committee was appointed in the usual way, which soon returned to the meeting with a report containing the names of most of the old Officers and Directors. The President, Dr. Forsyth, having declined the nomination, Mr. Eleazer Lord was proposed by Mr. Abbott, and unanimously elected.

The Vice-Presidents and the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence were next chosen. The next office to be filled was that of the Corresponding Secretary. The nominee of the Committee having been rejected, Rev. E. R. McGregor was nominated by Mr. Abbott, who, at the same time, observed that "we had now reached the gist of the whole matter, and that he had come to the meeting to do certain work of vindication in regard to this officer." He then proceeded to deliver a *long, rambling*, and very excited speech, in the course of which he stated, that as he had occasioned the *circulation of certain reports affecting the* character of Mr. McGregor, and into the details of which he entered at great length, he now wished to make such atonement as was in his power for the part he had taken in the business.

After some remarks and explanations by other members of the Board of Directors, Mr. McGregor, who up to this time had maintained a *profound silence, rose in* his place, and among other things stated that it was quite true that he had informed the Board of Directors *that he should not be a candidate* for reëlection, that he had been perfectly aware of the efforts of the Board to *secure a successor*, and *had signified his* assent to the changes proposed, but "that it was with the *mental reservation* that he should *appeal to the Society at its* annual meeting."

Though Mr. Abbott's vindication of Mr. McGregor itself supplied the most decisive proof of the wisdom of the measures adopted by the old Board, and of their absolute necessity for the welfare of the Society, Mr. McGregor was chosen by the same vote which had ruled the meeting.

For the office of Recording Secretary, Asahel Abbott was nominated by Mr. McGregor, and chosen by the same vote. The former Treasurer having declined any longer to serve, Mr. C. H. Amerman, (who was not present during the meeting,) was elected to that office; and finally a Board of Directors, whose names need not be given, was proposed by Mr. Abbott, and of course chosen.

It is proper to add that the great majority of the persons present were total strangers to most of the officers and directors, and had never before been seen at an annual meeting. The proposal, so obviously proper under such circumstances, to ascertain whether all these strangers were entitled to vote, was vehemently denounced and refused. Such of them, as we have since discovered, were not members of the Society, and had no right to be there. We leave the public to draw their own inferences from this fact, and, from the above *statements, to form their own judgments as to the character* of the assembly.

Having been *long engaged* as laborers in the cause of Israel, we are unwilling, after expending so much time and effort to further it, that it should be destroyed or injured, by what we deem such deplorable proceedings on the part of a Society organized for its advancement. It *is, therefore, contemplated to form a new Society* whose only object and aim shall be to lead to a living faith in Christ Jesus; such Jews as are already *accessible, and to prepare the way*, under God, for the salvation of all Israel.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The following gentlemen, who were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, have declined to accept the *respective offices*:

ELEAZER LORD, Esq., President.

Vice-Presidents.	*Directors.*
THOS. DE WITT, D.D., New-York.	CHAS. VAN WYCK,
WM. B. SPRAGUE, D.D., Albany.	JOSEPH McKEEN,
W. V. D. JOHNS, D.D., Baltimore.	JOHN FALCONER,
D. N. LORD, Esq., New-York.	BENJ. DOUGLASS,
THOMAS ARMITAGE, New-York.	HENRY SMITH,
FRANCIS HALL, Esq., New-York.	CHARLES DAVIS,
WM. RAMSAY, D.D., *For. Cor. Sec.*	T. B. STILLMAN,
[illegible] H. AMERMAN, Esq., *Treasurer.*	W. C. PALMER.

The following are copies of letters, published in the *Christian Intelligencer*. They explain themselves:

MR. EDITOR: I perceive you have been a little misled in regard to the declinations published immediately after Dr. Forsyth's card. Ordinarily people will infer that all those gentlemen declined office on account of the statements in the card, or on account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting referred to.

As there is quite a formidable array of names, we will cut them down a little. Wm. B. Sprague, D.D., W. V. D. Johns, D.D., and Walter C. Palmer were not elected at the Annual Meeting at all, and hence could not have declined. Eleazer Lord, Rev. Wm. Ramsay, D.D., Thomas Armitage, D.D., and C. H. Amerman state positively that they did not decline on account of [illegible]

[illegible]

the organization of the new Board of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. All the members present were, Rev. E. R. McGregor, John Baker, J. W. McGregor, Asahel Abbott, Charles Van Wyck, John Falconer, and a stranger.

It was moved that Mr. Van Wyck take the chair, which he refused to do, saying that he declined serving as a member of the Board. It was then moved that I should take the chair, which I declined.

Mr. Baker was then elected Chairman, there being but five members who acted, which did not constitute a quorum. Mr. Abbott was chosen Secretary.

They then proceeded to business as though there were a quorum present, against which I protested before the close of the meeting, and consider all the proceedings of the evening void. JOHN FALCONER.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—The 4 story brick house, No. 233 7th-av. A nice little farm of 13 acres, with the crops included. On the place there is a small convenient house and out-houses, a beautiful grove adjoining. Situated at Metuchin, one hour's ride on the New-Jersey Railroad. Also a farm on the line of Long Island Railroad, about 40 miles from Brooklyn, consisting of 163 acres, with good improvements. This farm will be divided if required. The above mentioned places will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is desirous of going West. For further particulars inquire of E. R. JOHNSON, No. 21 Canal-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part, No. 2[illegible] Washington st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. The house is two and a half stories with a two story kitchen, pleasantly situated within two minutes' walk of the depot. The house has all the modern improvements, having a large cistern and a well of good water on the premises. Also, a great variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of J. P. STRYKER, No. 711 Broadway, or M. D. WILSON, Elizabethtown, N. J. Price $2,100.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to 120 acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. [illegible] West 24th-st.—Chelsea cottages—neat house and very desirable neighborhood. Rent $400. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 100 John st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 13 Exchange-place.

$8,000—FOR SALE—A first-class house, No. 157 West [illegible] st., between 7th and 8th avs., well finished, in every respect a first-class private residence. Will exchange for a farm near New-York City or good vacant lots. Apply to A. DAVIS, at No. 265 9th-av., N. Y.

VILLA LOTS IN TARRYTOWN.—12 acres of very choice land, overlooking the village of Tarrytown, Beekmantown, Tappan Bay and a large portion of the Hudson River, situated upon the ridge just above the Croton Aqueduct, opposite the mansion of John C. Mallory, Esq., and adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. Wilson, Brown and others. As this property fronts on the county road and a wide private road, it is every way desirable for villa residences. Tarrytown, with its schools and churches, its romantic scenery and fine drives, renders this location one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Nine trains of the Hudson River Railroad stop at Tarrytown daily. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply in Tarrytown to [illegible] LAMOUREUX; or in New-York, to JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Consisting of about seven acres of land, highly cultivated, with large new house, carriage house, &c.; buildings all new and in complete order. The location is one of the best at Tarrytown, being about three quarters of a mile from the depot, and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, up and down for 15 miles. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall st., basement.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OR MERCHANDISE.—A first class house, containing 17 rooms, with gas, range, &c., in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated on the corner of Woodhull and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 199 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the [illegible] River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings, containing 33½ acres, on which is a mill, right of stream, from 6 to 10 acres of fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 6 to 8 acres heavy timber, the rest in grass. Will be sold low, on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

152 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—About one-half mile from the depot, in plots of 2 or 50 acres, having the finest river view between *Sing Sing and New-York. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY*, No. 48 Wall-st., basement.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—21 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, at a bargain. Apply to W. J. MUNN, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Wall-st., New-York.

FANCY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Bergen Heights, N. J., 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, a neat Gothic cottage, located upon high ground, commanding a view of the Harbor and Bay of New-York, and unsurpassed for salubrity, and as a cool retreat for the Summer. Stages pass within a few yards of the door, every 15 minutes, to and from the City—fare 6¼ cents. The house was neatly furnished about 12 months since; the furniture of which will be sold at a great sacrifice; also a pair of French ponies, carriages, &c. Possession given immediately if required. For further particulars inquire of R. KINGSLAND, No. 110 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling-house, No. 86 East 19th st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to *FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON*, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 213 Pearl-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small respectable family. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to R. WOLFF, No. 510 Hudson-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island, 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and contains 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months, and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO CARPET, CABINET, OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease the house No. [illegible] Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern city trains pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. [illegible] Thompson-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In the new American family house, built for the express purpose of small respectable *American families. No others need apply. Every convenience throughout.* Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., N. Y.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,
Antwerp,
Athens,
Amsterdam,
Berlin,
Baden-Baden,
Berne,
Bonn,
Bordeaux,
Boulogne,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Bagni di Lucca,
Basle,
Bombay,
Batavia,
Beyrout,
Cairo,
Coblentz,
Cologne,
Cadiz,
Colombo, Ceylon,
Carlsruhe,
Calcutta,
Canton,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Edinburgh,
Florence,
Frankfort,
Genoa,
Geneva,
Gibraltar,
Hamburg,
Hague,
Havre,
Heidelberg,
Hong Kong,
Kandy, Ceylon,
Liverpool,
London,
Leghorn,
Leipsic,
Lyons,
Lisbon,
Madrid,
Malta,
Marseilles,
Milan,
Moscow,
Munich,
[illegible],
Mulhouse,
Madras,
[illegible],
Manilla,
Madeira,
Melbourne, Aus.,
Naples,
Nice,
Oporto,
[illegible],
Paris,
Pau,
Palermo,
Pisa,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Rio de Janeiro,
St. Petersburg,
Strasbourg,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Seville,
Stettin,
Shanghae,
Singapore,
Sydney, N. S. W.,
Turin,
Toulon,
Trieste,
Venice,
Vevey,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Warsaw,
Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,
Algiers,
Amsterdam,
Anvers,
Athenes,
Aix-la-Chapelle,
Baden-Baden,
Basle,
Berlin,
Berne,
Beyrout,
Bologne,
Bordeaux,
Breme,
Breslau,
Bruxelles,
Cadiz,
Carlsruhe,
Cairo,
Coblence,
Cologne,
Constantinople,
Dresde,
Florence,
Frankfort-s-M,
Genes,
Geneve,
Gibraltar,
Hambourg,
Havre,
Heidelberg,
Jerusalem,
La Haye,
Lausanne,
Leipsic,
Lisbon,
Liege,
Londres,
Livourne,
Lucerne,
Lucques,
Lyon,
Madrid,
Madeira,
Malaga,
Malte,
Mannheim,
Marseille,
Mayence,
Messina,
Milan,
Moscow,
Munich,
Naples,
Nice,
Pau,
Palerme,
Pise,
Prague,
Riga,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Seville,
Sienne,
Smyrne,
St. Petersbourg,
Strasbourg,
Stockholm,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venise,
Vienne,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 3[illegible] Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars each having the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank,	Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Ewen,
Isaac L. Platt,
Moses Taylor,
W. R. Griffith,
Geo. A. Hoyt,
Irad Hawley,
W. F. Havemeyer,
W. H. Falls,
Charles Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 5. By order of the Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The third and last installment of thirty-five per cent on the Stock of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK will be required to be paid at the Banking-House, corner 8th av. and 14th st., on MONDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, when the Bank will commence business. ALEXANDER MASTERTON, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, payable in New-York 1st proximo, are requested to present them at this Bank on and after that date. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at
THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 34 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 40 William-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—By a small family; must be situated in the IXth or XVth Wards, and in a pleasant location. Lower part preferred. *Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 273 Post-Office.*

FURNITURE.

DESKS WANTED.—A good second-hand mahogany setting desk, with drawers, pigeon holes and book-case attached; four feet in length. Also, a good standing mahogany desk, second hand, about 7 feet 6 inches in length. Address Box No. 161, Post-Office, with full description and price.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock of Tables suitable for private and public use. Cloths, Balls, Cues at the lowest cash prices. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 634 Broadway, near Bleecker st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. J. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED—In exchange for a piano, which *can be selected from ten of the best makes in the United* States. Horse must be of a good build and perfectly sound. Apply at the Music Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HORSE WANTED.—A good, strong dray horse. Apply at the Music Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.—The time for the correction of assessments on incorporated companies and non-residents doing business in the City of New-York, will be extended from TUESDAY, the 26th, to FRIDAY, the 29th of June, inclusive.

J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK,

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WM. GEE'S Patent Cast-Iron Generators for manufacturing soda water, patented June 12, 1855. No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT—CINCINNATI, June 12, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock, (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable as soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1855, payable [illegible], at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.

At any time on or after the 10th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.

Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there, and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry.

E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 4th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. Co.,
No. 12 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855. }

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 2 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 13, 1855. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—DIVIDEND—The trustees of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after the third Wednesday in July. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as the principal. All moneys deposited in this bank on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co. }

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds:
Coupon of Jan. 1848, from Old $1,000, £225 and £150 Bonds.
Coupon of July 1848, from £225 Sterling Bonds.
Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 2d proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after that date:
CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes.
HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1855. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the Bonds of *the city of Wheeling (Va.)* issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., *New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.*

WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, June 7, 1855. }

THE INTEREST DUE on the 1st day of July, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York; or at the office of FALLIS, BROWN & CO., in this City.

SAMUEL B. KEYS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., *Cashier.*

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, *Secretary.*

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 63 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day, at the Broadway Bank, New-York. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—The Coupons due 1st July, from Bonds of State of Missouri, issued to Pacific Railroad Company, and those to North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid by Bank of Commerce in New-York, on presentation after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the first of July on the Bonds of the MILWAUKIE and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., will be paid on *presentation of the proper coupons at our office*, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo.

W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of *July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.*

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent. Bonds, will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30, *on presentation of the Coupons.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Broadway.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. (on the amount of capital stock paid in) will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d July proximo. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution on and after the 2d of July next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1855. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION.—For the Directors of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, [illegible] Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David S. [illegible], Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beebe, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1855. }

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 11th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,
Richard Varick,
Simon Shindler,
John P. Wolverton,
Christopher [illegible],
Solomon Banta,
Mortimer Brown,
John [illegible],
Matthias Clark,
Edward L. Lynch,
Edward F. Clark,
Alfred Seymour,
Gaylord B. Hubbell,
Lyman Chapin,
Edward D. [illegible],
Gideon De Angelis,
Jotham G. [illegible],
Charles Crane,
Wm. M. Wilson,
George D. Crane,
Samuel Birdsall,
David D. Crane,
William Moir,
Charles H. McIntire,
Freeman Campbell,
Cornelius [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
Peter B. Christie,
[illegible],
[illegible],
D. Jackson Steward,
[illegible],
Philip J. [illegible].

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 6th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,
[illegible],
Josiah Macy,
Wm. H. Falls,
Jos. W. Corlies,
John D. Wright,
Abraham Bell,
G. W. Lawrence,
Peter S. Titus,
T. C. Chardavoyne,
Ralph Mead,
Richard Field,
Th. W. Pearsall,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
Hull Clarke,
Wm. C. White,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 18 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,
Samuel [illegible],
Jeremiah G. [illegible],
Crom. T. White,
[illegible],
George Reed,
[illegible],
John S. Reynolds,
George C. [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
James H. Quick,
[illegible],
Daniel S. Taylor,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible].

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Prest.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates.

CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES:
No. 58 William-st., and No. 179 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 178 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New-York, June 15, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY, July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order,

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st. and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100 unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ap7, 54-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 257 Broadway, east side, on Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of July will draw interest thereon from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER [illegible], Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 2, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order,

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Concluding Examination will begin on MONDAY, July 2, at 9½ A. M., in the College Chapel, and continue as follows:

	Ethics and Belles Lettres.	Classics.
Seniors	Monday, 2d—9@12	Tuesday, 3d—[illegible]
Juniors	Tuesday, 3d—9@12	Monday, 2d—12@3
Sophomores	Monday, 9th—9@12	Saturday, 7th—9@12
Freshmen	[illegible]	Tuesday, 10th—12@3
	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.
Seniors	Thursday, 5th—9@12	Friday, 6th—9@12
Juniors	Friday, 6th—12@3	Thursday, 5th—12@3
Sophomores	Saturday, 7th—12@3	Tuesday, 10th—9@12
Freshmen	Monday, 9th—12@3	

Regents of the University, parents of students, Alumni of the College, members of the Board of Education, Professors and Teachers, and friends of education generally are invited to be present at these examinations. The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 A. M. Candidates for admission into any of the classes may present themselves for examination in the College Chapel on Saturday, June 30, or on the last [illegible] of September, at 9 A. M.

CHARLES KING, Pres't. Columbia College.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR SALE.—An English and Classical School in a very desirable location, 25 miles from New-York, will be sold on very favorable terms, on account of the ill health of the present proprietor. The school is in a very flourishing condition. Full particulars will be given by addressing J. D., Box No. 307 Post-Office.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. [illegible] MacDougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. [illegible], 19th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship *Guy Mannering*, a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use, delivered to any part of the City at $[illegible] per chaldron. Apply at No. 313 Bowery, and No. 21 Greene-st.

JACOB WEEKS.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 18th st. and 9th av., and No. 118 Duane-st.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 33d st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Friday afternoon in William st., near John-st., by a hard working man, [illegible] in Bank Bills, mostly [illegible], and 41 cents in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. [illegible] William-st., up stairs.

ALBERT A. NUNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW—No. 7 Marshall Building, St. Paul st., Baltimore, will practice in all of the Courts of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C. Will also attend to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims at Washington, and to any business [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in discharge and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 481, &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and conveyed by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 185. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 34 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. R. Davis' heirs, containing 89 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 33 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1852, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1862, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 388, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 38 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 30 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, &c., at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire costly furniture of the above first class house THIS DAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, all of which is of the best description and is to be peremptorily sold. Catalogues of which can be obtained on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined.

PARLORS—Elegant rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, cost $400, with satin covered stool; English velvet carpets, two magnificent chandeliers, elegant pier and oval mirrors, cost $[illegible] each; statuary, marble top centre tables, one solid rosewood parlor suite, in French brocade; two sofas, two armchairs and four parlor chairs, with slip covers; one suite solid rosewood in three-colored tapestry, with slip covers; superb rosewood etagere, Elizabethan style; one rosewood table du jeu, with satinwood linings; gothic reception chairs, embroidered in tapestry; rich brocade and lace curtains, costly and elegant mantel vases, painted in France; Elizabethan clock, and with a choice and valuable collection of oil paintings, worthy of special attention.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Elegant oak extension table, oak marble-top sideboard, oak dining-room chairs, variety of rich silver ware, Parisian china, crystal cut glassware, balance handle cutlery, Aubusson carpets, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, do. mahogany, with pure curled hair mattresses and palliasses; elegant rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, full marble-top washstands, carved rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, armchairs, rosewood [illegible] glasses, rosewood and imported spring-seat chairs, Wilton carpets, secretary bookcase, china and porcelain toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, one superb sofa bedstead, French engravings, gold bordered shades, &c.; with a large variety of basement and kitchen furniture, iron ware, refrigerator, tables, Croton hose, English oilcloth, stair carpets, hall stand, &c. The sale will be positive without regard to weather, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, TEAS, FRUITS, &c., &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Friday, June 29th, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a splendid lot of wines, brandies, cordials, &c., and consisting in part of 3 octaves London Dock brandy, 1844, in bond, duty paid or unpaid; 15 hhds. pure cognac, 1846, in bond; 100 cases St. Julien claret, fine article Bordeaux; 20 cases haut sauterne; 100 cases haut barsac, in bond; 75 cases Schiedam schnapps, in quarts and pints; 30 cases Hock wine, fine article; 5 casks Rhine wine; 5 pipes do. No. 3; 15 casks claret wine—the above are in bond, and will be delivered from the U. S. bonded warehouse; 25 demijohns pale otard brandy, (Dupuy & Co.;) 64 dozen superior old pale brandy, bottled 12 years, expressly for the Irving House; 20 dozen superior old port wine, 12 years in glass, and 7 years in use at the above house; 75 baskets champagne, "Royal Grape" and Imperial, quarts and pints. The whole to be positively sold to close an account.

The above liquors will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Families about laying in a stock are respectfully invited to attend this sale, as it offers unusual inducements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., Household Furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano forte, made by the celebrated Chickering, gilt frame [illegible], 64x36, cost $250, first quality French plated rosewood Voltaire chair richly embroidered, mahogany sofas, [illegible] chairs in hair cloth, bureaus, washstands, centre and side tables, parlor and office chairs, velvet and Brussels tapestry carpets, black walnut and mahogany office desks, silver plated ware, clocks, refrigerators. Also, a lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The whole to be positively sold to pay advances, and to make room for other sales.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., The remaining portion of ancient oil paintings belonging to the collection of the late T. A. CUMMINS, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Ols, Bemel, Carlo, Manatti, Zuccarelli, Van Goyd, Lanered, Wouvermans, Murillo, Domenichino, Luca Giordano, and other masters of celebrity; many of which are gems and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. The whole to be positively sold to close the estate. Also, a fine collection of modern paintings and engravings now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., an immense stock of cabinet and household furniture, comprising six magnificent suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, and the following articles in great variety, viz.: centre, pier, and fancy tables, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, extension dining tables, oil paintings and mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, easy, rocking, parlor and dining-room chairs, with a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware. Sale peremptory, and without reserve, to pay advances; every facility for packing, shipping, and storage. Catalogues now ready.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Friday, June 29,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 19 Maiden-lane, a large and elegant assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture—complete suits of each; marble-top centre and side-tables, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, bookcases, &c.; wardrobes, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, kitchen ware, &c., &c., &c. Also, eight handsome marble mantels.

At 12 M., an assortment of wines and liquors, prime Scotch ale and London porter, half and quarter boxes sardines, pickles, anchovies and teas; a variety of eighth and quarter boxes cigars.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.—Receiver's Sale—To the trade, hotel keepers and others. About 400 bed quilts, counterpanes, comfortables, &c.; 100 pair all wool blankets, work boxes, writing desks, dressing cases, &c., of rosewood and mahogany; 900 men's and boys' straw hats, to be sold in lots to suit the trade and others, without reserve.

Also, a number of fine rifles, fowling pieces, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FIREWORKS, LIQUORS, FIRECRACKERS, BRUSHES, DRUGS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, teas, coffee, raisins, [illegible] currants, champagne claret, cigars, tobacco, indigo, starch, hams, codfish, soap, knives, pistols, scissors, files, scales, clocks, coats, pants, vests, vest patterns, cassimeres.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, at corner of Centre and White sts., four Adams Printing Presses, three Hoe's Cylinder Presses, and one Hydraulic Press, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of two horses, one light buggy and set of silver plated harness, in front of our store, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS DAY (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell THIS DAY, June 29, at 10 A. M., at No. 144 West 22d-st., a large quantity of groceries, liquors, cigars, soap, sugar, candles, &c., &c. WM. B. JONES, Constable and County Officer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

N. B. WOOLLEY & CO. WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner of William, a splendid assortment of household furniture both new and second-hand, consisting of one elegant rosewood parlor suite, in French brocatelle; do. bureaus, washstands, pier, centre and card tables, with marble tops; rosewood bedsteads, chairs, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, sofa chairs, bureaus, card tables, pier and centre tables, superior rosewood piano fortes, one organ, suitable for a church or club room; bookcases, desks, washstands, oil paintings, mirrors, silver plated and glassware, clocks, enameled furniture, and also a complete assortment of furniture, new and second-hand, and must be sold. We invite all to attend early.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, CHINA AND SILVERWARE, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, and housekeeping articles of every description.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—On FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., closing sale of fine old wines, brandies, &c., belonging to an importer closing business, viz.: Old Seven star harmony sherry, P. Domecq do., Gov. Hopkins, and South Side Madeira, ports, &c., Otard, Hennessy, Martell and Pinet Brandies, in cases and demijohns, 1805 Cognac do. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 80 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE
PIANO FORTES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $310, for sale for $210. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3 on Friday. Owner leaves town immediately.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 148 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 723 Broadway, near 10th-st.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP.—A 7 octave piano, with iron frame, of superior tone and touch, and made of the very best materials. To be seen at No. 113 Macdougal-st., second floor, rear building.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM F. JONES, Proprietor.

KITTLE HOUSE—Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that the above house will be open for boarders on the 16th of July. The distance is twelve miles from Albany, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new, the rooms are large and airy, and the ground is high and healthy, thus making it a desirable Summer retreat. Board from $4 to $7 per week. N. KITTLE, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

RIVER SIDE MANSION AT RED BANK, NEW-JERSEY.—Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Navesink River. Families and visitors accommodated with rooms and board at short notice. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat and stages. A. HANKINSON, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

WANTED IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE—A competent person to take the entire charge of the Brooklyn department of their business. He must be a resident of Brooklyn, perfectly acquainted with the value of property there, a good business man, and not more than 45 years of age. Also, a competent man for the Bond and Mortgage department; one already in the business preferred. Also, one for the Farm and Country Seat department. To persons of good business talents and enterprise, liberal terms will be offered. To save trouble, applicants will please state their qualifications. Address Box No. 634.

PARTIES WANTED TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the formation of a Company to manufacture Chemical and other preparations now in market, and for which there will be an immense sale, netting a profit of from two to three hundred per cent., with but small risk and outlay. For full particulars address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 3,847, New-York Post-Office, stating real name and address, and the amount to invest. A lucrative berth in the establishment will be given to such as will contribute a suitable sum.

FOR $3,000 CASH.—A physician desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York can secure a drug store well stocked and doing a good business, in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. 84 East 23d-st.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent. profit, $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No. 356 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a cash business already established, which will pay a large profit. Address INDUSTRY, at this office, stating where an interview may be had, when all necessary information will be given.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 285 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 44 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in [illegible] diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease to the blood. [illegible] This secures the patient from [illegible] the only remedy [illegible]. You will find this [illegible] by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend now is used before every other remedy for certain diseases. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect, equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office in Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

Dr. Powers' Ladies' Periodic Pills, a sure remedy for irregularities in females. The genuine prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Canal-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility, is desirous of benefiting her fellow-creatures; will on receipt of $1 send to any part of the States sufficient medicine to cure the severest case, and a prescription of the same. Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE. FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of REMSEN & POWERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS P. POWERS retiring from the business.
DANIEL D. REMSEN,
THOMAS P. POWERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of REMSEN & DINGEE, for the purpose of transacting the Dry Goods business, at Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av. The business of the late firm of Remsen & Powers will be adjusted by us.
DANIEL D. REMSEN,
SOLOMON DINGEE.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation.
MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.,
CHAS. LOEKLE.
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh, White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet (solid measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:25, Dayton at 5:25, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, *Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.*
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 7:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train, will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons *en route* to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee. WM. BLAKE.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	*Saturday, June 16*	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., *New-York.*
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,
Albion, new,
Driver, new,
Northampton, new,
Wm. Tapscott,
Arctic,
Progress,
St. Louis,
Chimborazo,
Robena,
Kossuth,
Helios,
Compromise,
Underwriter,
A. Z.,
Emerald Isle, new,
Cambria, new,
Dreadnaught, new,
Cosmopolite, new,
Benjamin Adams,
Antarctic,
Andrew Foster,
Galena,
Philanthropist,
Houghton,
Continent,
Consul,
New-Hampshire,
West Point,
Racer,
Edward Stanley,
Shamrock, new,
Queen of Clippers, n.
City of Brooklyn, n.
Empire,
Rappahannock,
Charles Buck,
Forest King,
Richard Morse,
Glance,
Centurion,
Constellation,
E. Z.,
Adriatic.

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,
Ocean Queen,
Devonshire,
Southampton,
Hendrick Hudson,
Margaret Evans,
Northumberland,
Palestine, new,
American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

Price of passage, first cabin	$130
Price of passage, second cabin	75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 53 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains.—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids.—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship *George Law*, 3,500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Golden Gate*, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
I. R. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips from New-York to Albany WEDNESDAY, June 20, leaving Jay-st. pier, second pier above Chambers-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars enquire at No. 203 West-st., near Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cts. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR NEW HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1.—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will commence running to New Haven on SATURDAY, June 23, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 7½ o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M., daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, office No. 89 Broadway. Our next Express will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, *via* Panama and Nicaragua routes, per steamers GEORGE LAW and STAR OF THE WEST. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Particular attention given to goods shipped in bond. Our own special messengers accompany each express through to destination. Freights and small parcels received until 1 o'clock P. M. for Panama steamer and for Nicaragua steamer until 2 o'clock P. M. on day of sailing.

Letters must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes for each half ounce; for each half ounce additional a ten cent stamp must be added. Letters conforming to the above regulation will be taken at 12½ cents each. All freight must be packed in water-proof condition.
FREEMAN & CO., No. 89 Broadway.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 182 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.
JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM HALSEY, Executors.
ap6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
HENRY WALTERS,
[illegible]BELOVE WALTERS, Executors.
mh20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1855.
ISAAC WILLETTS,
ARABELLA WILLETTS, Administrators.
mh28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of *Bushwick, deceased*, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.
CHARLES WOOD,
JONATHAN WOOD, Administrators.
mh5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
BARRENDENA BROUGHTON,
CHARLES A. NICHOLS, Adm'rs.
d15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of September next. Dated March 13, 1855.
mh16-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 36 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM B. JONES, Administrators.
d22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.
d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.
je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 737 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855. (j2-law6mF*) HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING,
JAMES DAVIS, Executors.
ja9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855.
mh8-law6mF* JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1855.
je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 24 Green-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855. je28-law6mF*
STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 4.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port.	
June.		June.	
26—Tuesday	11½ A. M.	26—Tuesday	4 P. M.
27—Wednesday	12 M.	27—Wednesday	5 P. M.
28—Thursday	6 A. M.	28—Thursday	3 P. M.
29—Friday	7 A. M.	29—Friday	[illegible] P. M.
30—Saturday	3½ P. M.	30—Saturday	7 P. M.
July.		July.	
1—Sunday	8 A. M.	1—Sunday	4 P. M.
2—Monday	8 A. M.	2—Monday	4 P. M.

All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 23	9 A. M.	Saturday, June 23	1 P. M.
Sunday, June 24	7 A. M.	Sunday, June 24	3 P. M.
Monday, June 25	11 A. M.	Monday, June 25	3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 26	12 M.	Tuesday, June 26	4 P. M.
Wednesday, June 27	1 P. M.	Wednesday, June 27	5 P. M.
Thursday, June 28	1½ P. M.	Thursday, June 28	5½ P. M.
Friday, June 29	6½ A. M.	Friday, June 29	3 P. M.
Saturday, June 30	7 A. M.	Saturday, June 30	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 1	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1	4½ P. M.

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup, very convenient for preparing a glass of cream soda water whenever wished for; each bottle containing syrup sufficient for sixteen large tumblers, with directions, price 3 shillings. For sale by WM. B. WHITEHEAD, No. 589 Broadway; WIEDENKELLER & HIGGINS, No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner Murray; also at No. 461 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, June 29, fare 50 cents, by the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock; Amos-st., 8; Pier No. 3, North River, at 8. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music will be in attendance.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of [illegible] st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALBERT M. C. SMITH, No. 238 West-st., between North, Moore and Beach sts.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Deafness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

So complicated a piece of mechanism as the human ear is, of course, liable to derangement from a variety of causes, arising as local difficulties or from participation in diseases of the system generally.

The most familiar cause of Deafness is the deposition of hardened wax upon the membrane of the tympanum—*the parchment of the drum*, which at once impedes the conduction of sound; though the same effect is produced by a tumor called "polypus," situated, occasionally, in the outer canal of the ear, or, again, by the presence of foreign substances in the canal—an accident of common occurrence in children.

We may have, also, obstruction of the *internal* passage to the ear—the eustachian tube—which admits air from the throat; for example, hardened mucus, stricture of the tube itself, from inflammation; *nasal polypus*, of large size, blocking up the orifice of this canal, are, in different degrees of frequency, so many causes of obstruction and consequent Deafness.

Again, children are frequently found deaf upon recovery from infantile diseases, owing to extension of inflammation of the *throat* along the tube to the *internal* ear, where it is too often unheeded, the ear not being a vital organ, and after inflammation, at any age, the sense of hearing is more or less imperfect, unless prompt means are taken for its relief.

We have mentioned the membrane of the tympanum. Now, this delicate fabric may be ruptured by sudden loud noises, violent sneezing or coughing, or perforated by ulceration, and then of course the defective apparatus does not receive the sound correctly, and cannot convey the impression to the auditory nerve, and thence to the brain, where it is *appreciated*, becoming the sense of hearing, in the detection of sounds from the clap of thunder to a half note in the scale of music.

We shall further now understand, that diseases of the Brain extending to the nerve before alluded to, are all-important and yet intricate sources of Deafness, calling forth all the care and discrimination of the aurist to determine how far local, and how far general, the cause may be—whether, in fact, the deafness be a malady *per se*, or a symptom of other maladies.

Aural Surgery has certainly not received the attention which its importance demands; many thousands who are now content to remain deaf are doubtless curable, but have no encouragement to persevere. In simple obstruction, externally, the old method of syringing is good, and I believe its frequent failure arises from the fact that warm water and soap are deemed sufficient for the removal of hardened wax, whereas a chemical solvent of the substance is required.

Then exploration of the internal tube is a difficult operation, requiring practice, and is not frequently undertaken by the *general practitioner*, consequently its obstructions remain, and the want of care in *entirely* extracting a polypus, often only leads to a repetition of the pain, and the reëxistence of the cause of deafness; hence the want of faith in the public mind regarding measures for aural difficulties.

The common treatment of Ear-ache is simply absurd; poultices *of boiled onions*, applications *of fat bacon*, or oil and laudanum, and now and then a piece of warm fig, thrust into the ear. Such are the means adopted for the relief of one of the most painful diseases incident to our nature. The pain ceases in due course, and a discharge *only* remains, which is generally hid or said nothing of, and here in nine cases out of ten commences the destruction of that most invaluable organ, the Ear, which proper means promptly resorted to might restore it to perfect health.

Perforation and rupture of the membrane are often to be regarded as accidents in other situations, and will heal up by appropriate means cautiously followed up; sometimes, however, it becomes necessary to invent an artificial membrane, thus assisting rather than relieving nature. This subject will be more fully discussed when "discharges from the Ear" come under notice.

In future letters it will be my object to review those diseases of the Eye and Ear which, in my humble opinion, suggest special observations. I trust my remarks may convey information and even consolation, to that class of sufferers who command my warmest sympathies. Whatever further explanations may be desired, I shall be happy to give, either by private letter or personally.

Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond street, New-York.

P. S.—Finding the offices from whence my letter of the 20th inst., was dated, were unsuited to the purposes, *I have been compelled to remove to a more quiet location*; hence the delay in the publication of this, my second letter.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WASHINGTONEA GIGANTEA, or MONSTER TREE OF CALIFORNIA!—An enormous specimen of the Forest Giants of California, transcending in size and beauty any "big tree" as yet imported from that region, has just arrived from San Francisco, and will be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, which has been engaged by the proprietor of this wonder of nature, as the only building in New-York large enough to display its magnificent proportions. The exhibition will open on Wednesday, the Fourth of July, and cannot fail to prove the grand attraction of the season. The Washingtonea Gigantea, (so named by botanists,) is of much larger dimensions than the specimen of the same genus described and depicted in the London *Illustrated News*, under the title of the Wellingtonea Gigantea.

That tree only measured 29 feet at its base and 176 feet in height, while the principal diameter of the Washingtonea Gigantea is *thirty-one feet*, and its altitude when growing was 363 feet. At the height of 116 feet its diameter was 15½ feet. The "big tree" exhibited in this City, several months ago, was almost a pigmy in comparison with this mastodon, which was unquestionably the largest "stick of timber" in California. It is supposed that there are not more than 100 of these great trees in that State, and this, from its over-topping height, was distinguished from the rest, by the title of the MOTHER OF THE FOREST!

It has been cut down and brought to New-York at a very heavy cost, and cannot fail to attract universal admiration, not only from its unrivaled magnitude, but from the straightness and symmetry of its bole. Eighteen months were consumed in felling, trimming, and preparing the tree for exhibition, and bringing it to this port. Botanists who have examined the rings on the trunk pronounce its age to be between *three* and *four thousand years*. It was probably a sapling before the first stone of the Pyramids was laid, and was cotemporary with Moses and the Prophets!—*New-York Express.*

To be seen at the Crystal Palace on the 4th July, and every day afterwards until further notice.

Doors open from *8 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock P. M.* Admission, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—The warm weather makes a change of Undergarments necessary, and we would continue to invite the attention of our customers and the public to the

BEST UNDERGARMENTS EVER WORN;

combining lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness, and being a protection from sudden changes in the weather. In addition to the fact that they are

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS,

the constantly increasing demand is proof of their utility.

Notwithstanding the depression in various departments of trade, and the backwardness of the season, we would state for the satisfaction of our friends, and as an evidence of the estimation in which our

SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERVESTS

are held, that our trade in them this season has been greater than ever.

For this meed of public favor we offer our acknowledgments; and by continuing to sell at the lowest prices THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, hope and expect to secure a continuance of the patronage enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century.

Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway; Jn. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; [illegible], No. 680 Broadway; L. LIBBY, No. [illegible] Broadway; E. TRIMBLE, No. 29 Whitehall-street; [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. [illegible] Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 42 Catharine-street; [illegible]; C. H. WAGSTAFF, No. [illegible]; C. SMITH, No. 277 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. [illegible] Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

COME TO OAK HALL!—We have made another "great reduction" in prices on our new Summer Clothing for men and boys. Fine clothing at tremendous bargains. Do not forget Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. John M. Krebs, HENRY D. MINER to HARRIET ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Gould Thorpe.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, Miss JANE, daughter of D. D. T. Marshall, to CHARLES G. TEFFT, Esq., merchant, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. [illegible] L. Magoon, JOSEPH S. OWEN, of Brooklyn, and ANNA L., daughter of Wm. B. Murphy, Esq., of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, ELLIS L. PRICE and JULIA C., daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., all of this City.

At Yonkers, on Saturday, June 23, by Rev. A. B. Carter, PETER L. BUCHANAN, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA A. BOWLER, of Yonkers.

In Essex, Conn., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. I. A. Gallup, Mr. GEORGE H. SEELEY, of this City, to Miss SARAH A. STEVENS, daughter of N. F. Stevens, Esq., of Essex.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, RICHARD BLACKMAN, aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends, also all paper carriers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 243 W. 43d-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, JACOB LOCKMAN, aged 33 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, No. 84 Barrow-st., on Friday, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Staten Island papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, GEORGE W. STRONG, counselor-at-law.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 73 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH L., *wife of* Richard Temple, in the 69th year of her age.

Her remains were taken immediately to Providence, R. I.

In this City, on Thursday, June 28, FRANCIS C. HUMES, son of James and Jane Humes, aged 6 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this (Friday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, in 39th st., near Lexington-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, Miss MARY F. HUNT, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Hunt.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 114 Chrystie-st., this morning, June 29, at 9 o'clock. Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock.

☞ California and Washington Territory papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, SEWALL FISK DESENDORF, son of William and Helen M. Desendorf, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3 P. M., from No. 29 Elizabeth-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 27, after a short illness, LETITIA M., widow of the late A. W. Samson, and youngest daughter of Mr. James D. Bissett.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 29, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, at No. 74 South 2d-st., WILLIAM A. BURDICK, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At East Chester, on Wednesday evening, June 28, of consumption, MOSES D. MORGAN, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Caleb Morgan, Esq., in East Chester, on Friday, June 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends can take the noon train from 27th st., for Bronxville, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the house.

In Southold, L. I., at his residence, of inflammation of the lungs, on Sunday morning last, June 24, Mr. THOS. J. HORTON, aged 58 years.

At Ponce, P. R., on Friday, June 22, Mrs. ANNA HADDOCK, wife of Captain Haddock, of brig *Meta*, of Sunderland.

☞ English papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s..	86	50	Cumberland Coal Co.	31
12,000	do..........	86½	100	do.........s3	30½
15,000	do..........	86½	200	do..........	30½
6,000	Virginia 6s.......	100	100	do.........b3	30½
20,000	do.......b30.	100½	200	do..........	30
15,000	Missouri 6s....s3	96	800	do..........	30
10,000	do.......b60	96½	100	do.........s30	30
1,000	Erie 3d Mort. Bs..	100	550	do..........	30
4,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71..	86	200	do.........b30	30
5,000	do..........	87	175	N. Y. Cent. R. R. b30	102
6,000	Erie Bonds of '83..	94½	150	do.........b45	102
5,000	do.......b60	95	50	do.........s3	101½
5,000	do.......b30	95	100	do.........b60	102½
13,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	93	20	Clev. and Tol. R. R...	94½
9,000	do..........	93½	200	do..........	94
10,000	H. R. 3d M. B's. b60	77	125	do..........	93½
6,000	N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	95½	100	do.........b60	94
32,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds..s3	84½	40	do..........	93½
3,000	do..........	84½	10	Chic. and R. Isl. R. R.	93
10,000	do.......b3	85	950	Erie Railroad.......s3	53
5,000	do.......b10	85	250	do.........b3	53
5,000	do.......b15	85	250	do..........	53
20,000	do.......b30	85	50	do.........b10	53
6,000	do.......b60	85½	100	do.........b60	53
5,000	I. C. R. R. F. B. w. p. 84	81	100	do.........b60	53
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds...	84½	50	do.........b15	53
15,000	do.......b5	85	150	do.........s3	53
10,000	do.......s3	85	100	do.........s30	53
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	91½	200	do.........b60	53
16,000	New-York Cen. 7s.	102½	750	do.........b60	53
5,000	V. & T. R. R. 2d M. Bs.	74	100	do.........b10	53
6000	T. H. & Alt. Istmt. Bds.	83	50	do.........b15	53
10	Amer. Ex. Bank......	115	50	do.........b20	53
5	do..........	115½	50	do.........b10	53
24	do..........	115½	100	do.........b4	53
12	Hanover Bank......	100	450	do.........s3	53
1000	Gardiner Gold Mine.	1	50	do.........b3	53
50	Canton Company...s30	27	100	do.........s30	53
100	do..........c	27	100	do.........b3	53
100	do.......b60	28	30	Nor. & Wor. R. R...	41
100	Nic'ua Transit Co. b30	17	500	Reading Railroad.....	93½
115	do.......s3	16½	500	do.........s30	93
100	do.......s3	17	300	do..........	93½
300	do.......b3	17	100	do.........b60	94
200	do.......b30	17½	500	do..........	93
450	do.......b3	17½	600	do.........b60	94
21	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R..........	100½	100	Hudson River R. R...	42½
			200	Mich. Cent. R. R..b30	103½
100	Pan'a R. R. s60ex-div	102	102	do..........	103
50	do......c. p. &c.	102½	100	do.........s4m	102
300	Ill. Cent. R. R....b3	96½	5	do..........	102½
300	do.......b10	96½	120	Gal. & Chi. R. R..b30	109½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by J. THOMPSON, R. W. LATHAM, officiating as auctioneer:

$21,000 Indiana State 2½ ℘ cent. Stock..............	55½
8,000 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..........	85½@87½
6,000 Indiana State 2½ ℘ cent. State Stocks......	55½
1,000 State of Indiana 5 ℘ cent. Stock............	87
7,000 State of Indiana 5 ℘ cent. Stock............	87
25,300 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..............	87½
2,000 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..............	87½
6,500 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..............	87½
7,000 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..............	87
40,000 Indiana State 2½ ℘ cent. Stock..............	56
5,000 Louisiana State 6 ℘ ct. Bds. int. from June 1	95½
2,000 Louisiana State 6 ℘ ct. Bds. int. from Ap'l 1	96
500 Virginia State 6 ℘ cent. Bond..............	101½
16,500 Indiana State 5 ℘ cent. Stock..............	87½
10,000 Memphis City (Tennessee) 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	65

The following sales were made by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Milw. and Wat. R. R. 1st mort. 8s and int...	85½
5,000 Cleve., Painsv. and Ashta. R. R. 7s and int...	89½
5,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 2d mort. 8s and int.	85
2,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mort. 7s and int....	67½ to 68½
2,000 Lack. and West. R. R. 1st mort. 7s and int...	96½
5,000 Lake E., Wab. and St. L. R. R. 1st mort. 7s do.	81½
4,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 10s and int....	85½ to 86
3,000 *New-York and Erie R. R. 2d mort. 7s and int.*	93½
1,500 Hudson River Railroad 1st mort. 7s and int.	100
40 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.......	45½
30 shares Third-avenue Railroad..............	32½
20 shares Atlantic Bank.....................	85½
120 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co., hypothecated...	48
21 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company........	85
3 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co..	89½
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.....	$11½
100 shares Bowden Copper Mining Company......	14c
4 shares Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Co....	85
200 shares American Coal Co., Allegany Co., Md.	83½
95 shares Apalachicola Land Co., 500 acres each.	82½
24 shares Union India Rubber Co., of N. Y. 100 to	101½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Free'd Bonds.	85	200	Nicar. Trans. Co.....	17½
15,000	Erie Con. Bds of '71.	86½	300	do.........s3	17½
9,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs....	84½	100	Erie Railroad.......b3	53½
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	102½	100	do.........s30	53½
100	Cumb. Coal Co....b60	30½	200	do.........s60	53
300	do.......s30	30½	350	do.........s3	53½
200	do.......b60	30	250	do.........s30	53
400	do.......s3	30	100	do.........s3	53
100	do.......b30	30	100	do.........b4	53
300	Canton Company...b60	28	650	do.........s60	53½
111	Reading Railroad....	93½	50	do..........	53
140	do..........	93½	100	do.........b60	53½
1000	do.......b60	94	200	Harlem Railroad....	29½
200	do.......new	[illegible]	400	do.........b60	30
100	do.......b60	93	200	Hud. Riv. R. R.....b60	42½
250	do.......b10	93½	100	Ill. Central R. R....s3	96½
25	do..........	93½	5	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R....	93
100	do..........	93½			

THURSDAY, June 28—P. M.

The *Baltic's* mails from Europe, to June 16, from Liverpool, were delivered at an early hour this morning. The Cotton accounts are not at all favorable for speculators. The quotations are nominally reduced only ⅛d., but the broken tone of the market, and the somewhat unexpected pause to which it was brought early in the week the steamer sailed, are regarded as much more unfavorable than the slightly reduced quotations. On her outward trip, the *Baltic* carried to Liverpool advices from this side well calculated to increase speculation on the English side, and the reduction of interest to 3½ ℘ cent. by the Bank of England, and the favorable turn of the crop-weather throughout the Kingdom, were also expected to help the speculative movement. But all these influences were disregarded, and the sales of the week amounted to only 38,710 bales—scarcely one-third the average of the heavy operations of the previous three or four weeks. The news creates some disappointment here to-day, and the market was unsettled and irregular, with a somewhat anxious disposition to realize. Trade at Manchester is reported dull, and buyers very cautious. Flour went down 2s. the bbl. Wheat 4d. to 6d. the bushel, of 70 pounds; and Indian Corn 1s.@2s. the imperial quarter, on the brighter look of the English crop weather. The reduction of interest by the Bank failed to help the English Public Funds; Consols fell off on Friday, the day after, to 91⅛ ex dividend. The movement, however, added to the general ease of the Money Market, and to an improved feeling in English Railway Shares and the leading American Railway Bonds. The circulars and letters report a rise of 1½@2 ℘ cent. in Illinois Centrals, New-York Central Sevens and Illinois Freeland Bonds. The Eries of '75 were held 1 ℘ cent. dearer, and all these descriptions had become scarce. New-York Central Sevens quoted as high as 95 sterling money, ex dividend, equal to 104 here; Illinois Centrals 72, and the Freelands, with the stock privilege, 70½@71. New Erie's 83. Panama new loan 93 ex dividend. The Iron Trade is quoted higher and Rails £7 free on ship board.

The sales of State and Railway Bonds to-day amounted to $510,000, of which $310,000 were done at the Board, and the remainder by auction at the Merchants' Exchange. Prices were strong and generally higher than yesterday. The large parcel of Indianas brought 87@87½ for the 5 ℘ cents ex dividend—the highest point they have reached since the great break-down last Fall. The 2½ ℘ cents brought 56. At the Brokers' Board the dealings were also liberal in Indianas, and in Virginias and Missouris, and in Erie, Illinois Central and New-York Central Bonds. The share sales opened with a steady feeling in the forenoon, and over 14,000 shares were done at pretty full rates; but at the Second Board there was a falling off of ¼@½ ℘ cent., and the market closed tamely, after a business of about 7,000 shares, of which Reading was the most active. The Freeland Bonds of the Illinois Central at the close were as high as 85—same price as the regular Construction Mortgages. The sale of U. S. Coupon, 1868's, noticed yesterday at 120, was *ex dividend*. The inscription Stock of 1867-'8 was offered at this rate to-day—a few parcels having come out by the steamer. The effect of the liberal dividend made yesterday by the Panama Company was to put the shares up to 102, dividend off—equal to 108—a rise of 5 ℘ cent. within a few days.

There is no change in Money rates or the demand. The large Banks and many of the Foreign houses are free lenders at 6@7 ℘ cent., mostly at the inside figure, when the loans are made returnable at call. The letters of the English and Continental Bankers by the steamer are particularly cheerful, and much satisfaction is expressed at the state of things on this side. For the first time since the European War was entered upon, decided encouragement is given to some of the leading corresponding houses here to make advances on first class American State and Railway Bonds. This arises from the very reduced rates for money in most of the great capitals of Europe, with which *we have an active intercourse. The effect will* probably be seen in a lighter Specie export in July, than *we have had through the present month. The* regular Sub-Treasury balance, however, is on the increase, partly from transfers, from the West, *and partly from the more* active business this week at the Custom-House. The receipts to-day were $195,907, including $50,000 from Iowa; the payments of $13,559 and the balance this afternoon stands $1,757,839, exclusive of $840,000 set aside *for* the interest on the Public Debt, due next Monday.

The Panama dividend is payable on the 10th of July. To-morrow Mr. S. DRAPER holds a regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds. The *Fulton Bank has made Mr.* WILLIAM ADAMS, son of the late President, and Mr. THOMAS MANAHAN Directors, to fill vacancies. It is stated in the Detroit *papers that the dividend on the broken Bank Notes of the Michigan Stock Bank will be about 40 cents on the dollar.*

A leading manager of the Panama Company received to-day the following encouraging notice from the Australian Steam Navigation Company of London:

LONDON, Friday, June 15, 1855.

I am desired by the Directors of this Company to inform you that certain powerful support, freely offered to this Company, justifies them in believing that at no distant period the line of steam communication between England and Australia, *via* Panama, will be carried to completion.

Mr. GEORGE MANLY of Philadelphia, for ten years past a member of the Stock Board of that city, in uniform good standing, has established himself in this City as a Stock Broker, at No. 15 William-street. We learn that Mr. L. P. BAYNE, of Washington City, is also about to remove to New-York to enter into the Stock and Exchange business. His present address, for a short time, is at the Bank of the Republic.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the Michigan Central Road, was issued in pamphlet form to-day. The General Account, June 1, 1855, when the last dividend was determined upon, stood thus:

Dr.—Capital Stock....................	$6,021,916
Funded Debt....................	5,594,063
Unfunded Balances....................	315,222
Balance Income Account....................	238,737
Total....................	$12,163,938
Cr.—Construction Cost....................	$10,300,147
New-Albany Stock....................	599,764
Illinois Central Bonds....................	800,000
Steamboat Stock....................	343,880
Treasurer and Superintendent....................	108,816
Cash on hand....................	11,331
Total....................	$12,163,938

Some of the principal items in the operation of the last two years compare as follows:

	Year ending May 31, 1854.	Year ending May 31, 1855.
Passengers..............	$885,717 94	$1,346,408 00
Freight..............	673,019 70	900,446 03
Miscellaneous..............	20,675 00	68,428 70
Gross earnings..............	$1,579,412 64	$2,315,282 73
Operating expenses..............	903,944 38	1,335,627 48
Net earnings..............	$675,468 26	$979,655 25
The receipts for the year ending May 31, 1855, were..............		$2,261,936 62
Surplus income, June 1, 1854..............		12,191 89
Total..............		$2,274,128 51
Operating expenses for same time..............		1,335,627 48
Net receipts..............		$938,501 03
Disposed of as follows:		
Interest and Coupon account..............		$359,903 48
Dividend, 6 ℘ cent..............		340,860 00
Surplus income..............		238,737 55

From the last, a dividend in cash, payable in July, has been declared, as heretofore announced.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Adjourned Meeting—Exciting Discussion—The Result.

A meeting of Stockholders, at which a large majority of the Stockholders of the above Company were represented in person or by proxy, was held yesterday, in pursuance of adjournment, at the salesroom of Messrs. GERARD & BETTS, No. 106 Wall-street,—Mr. G. W. BLUNT in the Chair,—to take into consideration the reports of the two committees, of which complete summaries appeared at the time of their presentation last week.

The meeting having been called to order by the Chairman, Mr. COIT moved that the report be laid upon the table.

Mr. DEBON rose to explain the position of the matter at the adjournment on Wednesday, the 20th instant. He said the reports of the two several Committees were read and received, and on motion of Mr. LYMAN, seconded by Mr. MASON, a Committee was announced of five, in accordance with the recommendation of the first report. The President of the Company objected to the nomination of the Committee, and the names being embraced in the same resolution, in that position the matter was left. Mr. CHAUNCEY then made a motion of adjournment. I readily seconded that motion, seeing that the President had laid on the table, in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, names as a substitute for the five named by Mr. LYMAN. I believe I am substantially correct in that position. As to the matter of the names on the Committee proposed, it would perhaps be indelicate for me to speak, myself being among the number. As to the second report, I may have a few words to say——

CHAIRMAN (interrupting)—I should think, Sir, that the motion at this time properly before the meeting is to lay the reports on the table. I would suggest that it is hardly in order at this time to speak to the reports when the motion is to lay on the table.

The question was then put, but the Chairman being unable to decide as to which had obtained the ascendancy, suggested the propriety of putting it to a Stock vote.

Mr. DEBON—I should suggest whether it would be practicable to go into a Stock vote; if so, we had better defer it for a week or ten days.

Mr. ASPINWALL—I am quite willing that the question may be decided by the *viva voce* vote of the gentlemen here present.

This being objected to, the Chair ruled in favor of a Stock vote.

Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL—Sir, I would like to ask what would be the effect of a vote to lay the reports on the table? Would it be to preclude debate?

The CHAIRMAN explained—Such is the intention of it, I presume.

Mr. ASPINWALL—I understand that resolutions are about to be presented which will cover all the recommendations of the first report.

Mr. DEBON—If that is to be the effect of the motion, I suggest that we test it by a Stock vote, not at this moment, if you please, but at some short time hence, when we can go and vote on the question at the office at any given time.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr.—I do not see that that would be the necessary effect of laying it on the table, although I am quite aware that it is the rule of some municipal bodies; in the present instance, I take it, the motion is intended merely to dispose of the report for the moment. The report itself is nothing, it has accomplished all the purposes to which it was intended, for it has laid before the stock-holders the facts and figures which they required. At the last meeting you called on me to submit certain resolutions, it was no part of the duty of the Committee so to do, they presented their report, and then their power ceased,—in like manner the purpose of the report being attained you gain nothing by taking further action on it.

Mr. ASPINWALL—I would like to explain as I understand from the mover of that resolution, it was done because he understood that resolutions of a similar character are ready to be presented.

Mr. COIT—That was my intention, but as there seems to be considerable objection I will withdraw the motion.

Mr. LYMAN then rose, requested that the minutes of the last meeting should be read, which being done, Mr. DEBON made objection to a statement therein, to the effect that Mr. MANN had drawn up resolutions containing the recommendation of the first report, as he (the speaker) knew nothing of such action.

Mr. MANN—I will explain the whole.

Mr. DEBON, (impatiently)—Allow me to go on.

THE CHAIR remembered the whole circumstance and would be pleased to explain.

Mr. ASPINWALL—It may save time to say that we have adopted the names of the Committee of five presented by Mr. LYMAN.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., then rose and presented the following resolutions. He prefaced them by saying: I have been requested by the President to present them. They are substantially the same that I drew up on the occasion of the last meeting, but somewhat improved, I must acknowledge. In justice to the President, I must say, that without agreement, but, at my simple suggestion, he adopted the material differences that were between us:

1. *Resolved*, That Edward Whitehouse, Theodore Debon, Adam Norrie, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., and Watts Sherman, are hereby appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the issue and sale of a series of bonds of the Company with suitable provision for a sinking fund, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars; *and that the President and Directors are hereby* requested to apply the proceeds of said bonds to the payment of the floating debt of the Company, and of the balance now due HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and to dispense with the Commercial Agency, and that the President and Board of Directors be, and are hereby requested to make such appointments as they may deem necessary for the transaction by the officers and clerks of the Company of all commercial business connected therewith.

2. *Resolved*, That the salaries of the officers and clerks needed for the transaction of the business of the Company under the new organization, be recommended by the said Committee for adoption by the President and Board of Directors.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be requested to continue their efforts to dispose of such portion of the property as in their opinion can be advantageously dispensed with, payable in cash or notes, if at private sale, and on such terms as they may deem most for the interest of the stockholders; or if by public auction, payable in the stock or bonds of the Company.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be requested to apply for a modification of the charter, so as to authorize an increase of the number of Directors to nine, and a subdivision of the stock into certificates of $100 each, and for such other modifications as they deem necessary.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be requested to continue their efforts to bring about an arrangement with the Nicaragua Company on terms which shall be fair and liberal, and equally advantageous to the stockholders of both Companies.

Mr. DEBON believed the resolutions pretty good, but found fault because of two deficiencies. One was the non-appointment of the Committee nominated as a *General Advisory Committee* to act with the Board of Directors, and the other was the passing over the policy of the present Directors. He condemned that policy, and did not think it had been for the benefit of the Stockholders. He thought that the blame was not all on the side of the Nicaragua Company.

Mr. MANN supported his resolutions as the best means to promote harmony among the Stockholders, and also as the best and most ready way to carry out the objects recommended in the first report.

Mr. LYMAN disclaimed any personal opposition to the President or Board of Directors. He considered the *maintenance of the reins of supervision in the hands* of Mr. ASPINWALL as one of the most valuable assets of the concern.

The question on the resolutions was then put, and they were adopted unanimously.

Mr. DEBON then moved, as an additional resolution,

"That the Board of Directors and President be requested to confer with the above Committee, as to the realization of the Benicia Works, and as to the realization of the other property referred to in the report, if in their judgment it is desirable."

Mr. ASPINWALL objected to any such kind of legislation. He wanted to know the extent of the power of the Directors, and whether it was intended to delegate their authority to any advisory committee.

Mr. M. H. GRINNELL rose. He said: It appears to me that the resolutions that have been passed are *strongly calculated to bring that harmony and union of* action that we want, but a resolution such as that one is a direct reflection, in my judgment, on these gentlemen. I cannot view it in any other way; on the contrary, with my views of the others I voted for them cheerfully. Why would you appoint this Advisory Committee *unless it be to insult the Board? I hope* that the resolution will neither be accepted nor adopted.

Mr. DEBON followed. The gentleman who last sat down does not seem to understand the resolution; it is meant in no such spirit. At present the Committee has only to see to the issue of the $500,000 bonds.

The CHAIR—It has more power, Sir; it is to advise as to the election of officers.

Mr. COIT—If you admit, Mr. DEBON, that the Board have done their duty and acted in good faith so far, as your own report stated, why will you not trust them to continue their work?

Mr. DEBON—I do not want to press the motion, but I would remark that my resolution leaves it optional with the Directors to hold that conference.

Mr. GRINNELL—If they can do as they choose after *the resolution is passed, so they can now, I think.*

Mr. DEBON withdrew his motion.

Mr. HAGGERTY rose—I do not see that I need insult any one any more than the resolutions just passed.

The CHAIR decided further debate on the matter to be out of order.

Mr. GRINNELL then moved that the reports be laid upon the table.

Mr. ASPINWALL then rose and said:

The pamphlet is most objectionable to practical minds, because it indulges in vague insinuations, and not specific complaints, and general criticisms, without providing remedies. It refers to the absence at one time, of three Directors, without informing you that all had in charge the business of the Company, and two were on the line of its operations. It refers to commissions overcharged by HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, without specifying to them to what extent, and it promises a saving by abandoning the Commercial Agency, beyond the considerable amount which such a course will save, and without informing you that the agency of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL was authorized by you when you subscribed to your stock, and that its relinquishment by them is wholly optional.

The "substantial accuracy" of my report to you is acknowledged—but after most searching labors your Committee fall back upon general intimations and fallacious theories, from which you may draw unfavorable inferences.

We feel that you cannot do so when you find that two hypotheses, equally fictitious, are assumed, viz.: that it has been the desire of your Directors to accumulate property, and that they are responsible for the low rates of fare.

No foundation is offered for either insinuation, simply because none could be found.

I have no wish to go into details. It is sufficient for me to challenge any one to produce from this pamphlet facts or figures which stamp the policy of the past two years with a disposition to accumulate property. No property has been purchased, except to meet indispensable wants and to render investments productive—either by improving property or by removing obstacles fatal to productiveness.

In steamships, the large investment of May, 1852, has been reduced by the sale of two steamers and the loss of two. Our efforts have been unremitting to limit by further sales the investment to our actual wants, but as yet without success. I did hope that the wisdom of your Committee would have suggested a mode of disposing of some of those we could well spare. Of the fourteen steamers in the Pacific, but seven and a tug were sent there willingly. The balance were purchased to prevent their being used against us, and for no other object. Almost one-fifth of the investment resulted from the arrangement with DAVIS, BROOKS & Co., and that was made to prevent thrice the tonnage we then purchased in the Pacific being thrust into the business. Had Messrs. DAVIS, BROOKS & Co., placed there the tonnage contemplated, the passengers would have been divided between three or four lines, and with a chance of dividends to none. Bankruptcy for some must have followed. At present we have but two steamers of the five purchased from them. The steamers in plain language have cost you $867,000 less than they cost the former Company, from which you purchased them. The investment in hulks, storeships, &c., was by transfers from DAVIS, BROOKS & Co., increased about 25 per cent., after the disallowance by Arbitrators of items amounting to one-half our investment at the time. Had their claims prevailed—and not their rights—this investment would be half as large again.

The investment in coals must always be large. Prudence calls for six months' supply at each of three Depôts, and this makes an aggregate of near 1,700 tons. Our choice is between keeping six months' stock on hand and trusting to chance and a fluctuating market, and although on a recent visit to California, a commercial depression enabled me to purchase 5,000 tons, at a little over half cost—universal experience condemns the policy of trusting to purchases on the spot. There is now on hand about eight months' supply, including purchases—and excluding coals in transitu—and not twelve months' as stated in the report. In 1853, our stock was large, partly because we fell heir to an investment in coals by DAVIS, BROOKS & Co., of near $300,000.

I believe that it would be wise for the Company to dispose of their establishment at Benicia—whenever we can do so—and I have so informed you; but whilst we retain it, we should make it as productive of revenue as possible. The soundest prudence dictates that we should keep down outlays for repairs by profits on outside work. The permanent investment here of $1,000 referred to consists of the wharf and minor improvements indispensable to the permanent efficiency of the works, and adding greatly to their market value. We owe in a great measure to such efficiency, Jobwork now partly finished there, to the extent of over $50,000. Our steamers are repaired there at an average of expense less than is usual in New-York; and these repairs at any other foundry in California would cost double, as we would have to pay cost and profits besides.

Our supply of stores is limited to actual necessaries not obtainable at fair prices—if at all—in the Pacific as wanted—which must be shipped from New-York some months in anticipation of the wants in the Pacific.

Mr. GRINNELL then further moved that the reports be not received by the Stockholders.

Mr. DEBON called for a stock vote to test that question.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE could not conceive it possible that gentlemen of any character could want to ride, rough-shod, over others who were so fortunate as not to hold as much stock as themselves, especially without hearing an explanation from the framers of the report.

On motion of Mr. DEBON, the motion was divided.

Mr. ASPINWALL remarked—The Committee have done great injury to the stockholders, as he knew from personal experience gained from recent conversations with friends in interest. Had the Committee left untouched *the negotiations with the Nicaragua Company in which* they had no right to meddle, an amicable arrangement *might have been by this time effected; but not content* with this, they have spread a batch of weaknesses, *assumed and presumed, before the public eye, even before* submitting them to the stockholders.

Mr. DELAUNY—I was given to understand that a copy of the pamphlet was given to a daily press of this City twenty-four hours before it was furnished to us.

Mr. DEBON—I deny that, Sir. I pronounce it *a falsehood.*

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN—Order, order—question.

Mr. COIT—I ask of this meeting if it was decent justice or common courtesy to publish the report to the world, without first submitting it to this meeting, even five minutes before our session.

Mr. DEBON—In answer to that, I would say that the Committee did not get the proof sheets of the report until 11 o'clock on the day that it was presented to the meeting, and that no copies left this office but to the members of the Committee, until they came to the meeting.

Mr. DELAUNY—I say again that I have it on good authority, that I am bound not to mention, that a City press had it before we got it.

Mr. COIT—I think it is time to put an end to this. I *move that the resolutions passed be accepted as a substitute for the report.*

Mr. RUSSELL, in an amendment, moved that it be

Resolved, That after passing the resolution of to-day, it is not expedient to adopt any further recommendations of the first report presented at the last meeting.

The question on the above resolution being taken, was carried, two members only voting in the negative.

Mr. GRINNELL then moved that the report signed by Mr. DEBON *and others be rejected.*

Mr. WHITEHOUSE desired to know if the meeting would listen to any *information in possession of the* Committee, and whether the President had had an interview with Mr. MORGAN relative to the Nicaragua Company's arrangement.

Mr. ASPINWALL was not in a position to reveal to the public the negotiations of the Directors or Companies.

A GENTLEMAN (name unknown) rose, and stated that a member of the opposition Company's Board of Directors had told him that that Company would not work with that Committee on any terms whatever.

Mr. DEBON—If that is so, I am told even otherwise; I had with some others an informal meeting with those gentlemen, and we have a proposition on the subject.

The vote being taken, the report was decided rejected.

Mr. WILKIE then proposed a vote of confidence in the present Board of Directors, which was carried without debate or dissent.

Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, NORRIE, DEBON and GAILLARD, declined to serve on the advisory Committee. They were excused.

Mr. DEBON then rose—I should like, gentlemen, to know that there is such a *thing as partition in liquidation*, and these facts brought out will bring their result. We may not feel them in the heat of debate, but they will make an impression.

Mr. GRINNELL rose—That gentleman, Mr. Chairman, throws out aspersions which are not sustained by truth. He speaks as though there had been a system of management throughout this thing. I hurl back the foul imputation into the teeth of the gentleman, and will ever do so when he states that my motive is not free and independent. That pamphlet which came from you, Mr. DEBON, is the basis of my information. I read it this morning, and am filled to overflowing with it. What have you (Mr. D.) done? You have been depreciating the value of my property by going to the opposition and offering to negotiate when you have no consideration, no right and under a self-made power.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE—Interrupting—Not self-constituted, Sir.

Mr. GRINNELL—You had no power to go and make propositions of any kind, Sir! [Cheers.] Now, as to partition, do you undertake to talk of partition because you cannot override the action of the majority?

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

*There is probably a misunderstanding here all round. Hearing that exception had been taken to the printing or publication of the Report, before *being passed upon by the meeting of Wednesday*, June 20, our Money Reporter casually remarked to a party in interest, Mr. DELAUNY being present, that the Committee could not have thought of the impropriety of such publication, as he had a pamphlet copy, at his own request, and to serve his convenience in making up an abstract of the figures and other detail, in advance of the meeting. His impression then was that he had such copy as early as Tuesday. But in this he may have been mistaken. Our Special Reporter, who attended both meetings, had another complete pamphlet copy early in the forenoon of Wednesday, before going to the meeting of that day, and through another channel; and from this and other circumstances since brought to his recollection, our Money Reporter is now free to say that his advance copy was furnished the same day. We much regret the misunderstanding, as we are quite sure that Mr. DELAUNY's remark was made in perfect good faith; that it was based on the conversation to which we have referred, and under no circumstances as to the particular number of hours—considering that the Report was published before the meeting of Wednesday had passed upon it—ought Mr. DEL.'s remark to have called forth the abrupt and offensive reply which was made to it.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 28.

Money easy; Stocks firm; Reading 46⅞; Morris Canal 15¼; Long Island 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 45¼; Pennsylvania State Fives 90.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 28—12½ P. M.

Our markets are flat, in consequence of the *Baltic's* news. Nothing doing in FLOUR beyond a small trade. WHEAT—$1 66 offered and refused for Upper Lake Spring. CORN—No sales. Buyers and sellers waiting Eastern advices. OATS lower and quiet. Sales 4,000 bush. at 56c. Canal FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. CORN 11c. to Albany and Troy. Receipts yesterday: 1,110 bbls. FLOUR; 26,600 bush. WHEAT; 111,806 bush. CORN; 412 bush. OATS. Exports for the same time: 1,273 bbls. FLOUR; 26,221 bush. WHEAT and 6,806 bush. CORN.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 28.

FLOUR—Not yet in much demand, sales of small parcels for local trade. 200 bbls. at $9 25@$9 50 for good to choice Wisconsin; $9 75 for Fancy Michigan. Some inquiry for WHEAT. Market lower. Sales in small lots in bags. 200 bushels white Wisconsin at $2; 300 bushels Canadian, $2 25, and 200 white Michigan at $[illegible]. For a considerable parcel of Upper Lake Spring, $1 66 was offered and refused. CORN—Dull and inactive. Sales of 6,000 bush. before the New-York afternoon report, at 80c., since which, the market has been quiet—buyers being firmly this figure. OATS—Dull and lower. Sales in parcels, 8,000 bushels at 58c.@56½c. No WHISKY offering. Canal FREIGHTS dull, at 11c. for CORN to Albany, and 13c. to New-York. Little shipping. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: FLOUR—2,470 bbls.; WHEAT—4,084 bushels; CORN—[illegible] bushels; OATS, 412 bushels. Exports by Canal same time: FLOUR—523 bbls.; WHEAT—42,949 bushels; CORN—54,723 bushels; OATS—1,756 bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 28—12.30 P. M.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT—No sales. CORN declining. Sales 20,000 bushels Western mixed at 91½c.@92c. afloat, closing at 91½c. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels Chicago at 64c., measure. WHISKY—Easier, at 37½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 27.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales to-day 850 bales. We quote Middling at 10½c.@11c.; Low Middling, 10c.@10½c. Mess PORK $18.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss Mary Murray, J. Frederick, J. Ludwig, B. Levy, R. M. Pacho, Miss M. C. Titus, Mrs. Lafay, Mrs. [illegible] L. Taylor, H. Brown, D. N. Herman, Mrs A. Taylor, Madame Desow and child, F. A. Dufield, Mrs. A. Sweet and child, Miss Ann Stephens, M. Porrah, F. Lanier, M. Fuggiani, G. Cartaga, L. H. Figueroa, F. Huggey, F. Harris, A. Bonilla, F. Lonnigan, Pedro Hogue, F. Graw, Jose Pooy and son, A. Mitchell, D. D. Binnie, Miss McWard, Mrs McCullough, Thos. Stock, Madame J. Boudousquat, C. Nanck, [illegible], Wm. Smith, Mrs Williams and infant, [illegible], G. E. Barnes, Madame Rault, [illegible], V. Bentz, P. Clancey, John Hussey, Wm. Hogan, [illegible], Wm Dwyer, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Wm. Gambell, [illegible] Lee, J. R. Williams, M. Wade, J. Caruthers, [illegible] and infant, Mrs Luffy, C. Hood, P. McQuinlan, [illegible] Townsend, T. A. Seaver, Mrs. E. Short, J. R. Wood, H. W. Webber, A. J. Hoyt, M. A. Burt, C. [illegible], B. Pradera, P. Pradera, F. Lout, M. De Motina, F. Ferran, [illegible], N. Darber, M. Rodriguez, S. Lloyd, G. Bunker, J. Harvey, F. Caldwell, L. Lafayette, B. Descamp, lady and 3 children, F. Diaz, M. Muvick, U. Barrieros, A. Sardo, M. Ring, J. S. Austin, mail agent—Total, 108.

In ship Cambria, from Liverpool—Mr. George [illegible], John Wilson, Mr. Matthias, Mr. Veronica, and [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.		
Sun rises.... [illegible]	Sun sets.... 7 35	Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook.. [illegible]	Gov. Island [illegible]	Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Cleared.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Bros.; [illegible], Rio Janeiro, Foster, Elliott & Co.; [illegible] Taylor, Constantinople, J. S. Lawrence; [illegible], Rio Janeiro, Russell & Vining.

Brigs Caterina, (Sic.,) Tartarici, Genoa, [illegible]; [illegible] Adams, Boston, E. W. Trundy; [illegible], Gotenburg, Funcke & Meincke; Rainbow, [illegible], Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; G. Lind, [illegible]; Golden Age, (Br.,) Curtis, Halifax, [illegible]; Mary Lowell, Huntley, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Joseph Lawley, (Br.,) Lawley, [illegible], W. B. Dowling & Co.

Schrs. C. L. Watson, Day, Georgetown, [illegible]; O. G. [illegible], Wilmington, J. T. Johnson; Mayflower, Williams, Bucksport, E. P. Buck & Co.

Sloops Harvest, Cowen, Bristol, master; [illegible], Fowler, Providence, master.

Propeller Bristol, Conway, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans June 20, and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Thursday morning, June 28, exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, bound to Norfolk.

Ship Roscius, Merrithew, Liverpool May 25, with mdse. and 461 passengers to Howland & Ridgway. *The R. has* been 15 days W. of the Banks, with light W. winds and foggy weather.

Ship Cambria, Perry, Liverpool May 24, with mdse. and 340 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had two births during the passage.

Bark Mary Broughton, (of Boston,) Bowens, Buenos Ayres May 8, with hides to master. Has experienced from lat. 30 N. light S. winds.

Bark Arthur, (of Warren,) [illegible], Cienfuegos 22 days, with sugar to J. F. [illegible] & Co.

Bark Lucy Ann, Kellar, Nuevitas June 14, with mahogany to Thomas Owen & Son.

Bark Tivoli, Moore, Ponce 19 days, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with brig [illegible], (Br.,) for New-York.

Brig Emily, Davis, Charleston 6 days, with cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Harriet, (of Portland,) Hall, Cardenas June [illegible], with molasses to Bussell & Vining. Sld. in co. with bark [illegible], for New-York.

Brig Globe, (of Philadelphia,) Roberts, Guayama, P. R., with hides and molasses to G. B. [illegible] & Co. No American vessels in port.

Brig Commodore, (Br.,) Dickson, Matanzas June 11, with sugar and molasses to Hamilton & Bro.

Brig Sarah Ellen, Miller, Windsor, N. S., and 6 days from Boston, with plaster to master.

Brig [illegible], Grant, Cardenas June [illegible], with molasses to M. Taylor & Co.

Schr. Jane Sprott, (Br.,) Cook, Halifax June [illegible], with fish to [illegible].

Schr. G. M. Robertson, Marrow, Bermuda 6 days, with potatoes to Penniston & Jones.

Schr. [illegible], Smith, Richmond, with flour and tobacco to Charles H. Pierson.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore, with mdse. to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. G. D. King, Trundy, Calais, with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. [illegible], Hunt, Lubec, with laths, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. New-York Packet, Sandborn, Machias, with lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Museum, Rogers, Eleuthera 7 days, with fruit to [illegible].

Schr. W. H. Sanford, (of New-Haven,) Culver, Jeremie, St. Domingo, June 12, with coffee and logwood to master.

Below.

One ship, supposed to be the Shamrock, Doane, fm. Liverpool May 16, to Tapscott & Co.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; sunset in the City, N.; at Sandy Hook, S. E.

Sailed.

Ships Ocean Star, [illegible], St. John, N. B.; [illegible], Norton, Antwerp; Golden West, Putnam, San Francisco; Barks George Warren, Vose, Cienfuegos; [illegible], Richmond, and others.

Memoranda.

The bark Mary Broughton reports, May 26, lat. 5 20 S., lon. 34 20, saw an American ship with varnished lower masts, painted black, showing a white signal, with red letters H. G. perpendicular.

Spoken, &c.

May 22, lat. 14 S., lon. 34 10, ship [illegible], 25 ds. [illegible] for China.

May 31, lat. 7 16 S., lon. 34 24, bark Fame.

June 14, lat. 41 27, lon. 65 10, ship [illegible], Walton, from Liverpool for New-York.

June 14, lat. 41 27, lon. 65 10, ship [illegible], bound E.

June 12, lat. 41 27, lon. 65 10, bark [illegible], from a Southern port, bound to Cork.

June 15, lat. 33 N., lon. 69 10, brig Ohio, from Philadelphia for Port Spain—12 days out.

June 19, lat. 40 30, lon. 54 30, bark Western Sea, from Savannah for Cork.

June 17, lat. 41 50, lon. 59 20, brig [illegible], from Honduras for Liverpool.

June 17, lat. 40 30, lon. 59 10, bark Ada, bound W.

June 22, lat. 34 30, lon. 68 10, ship South Carolina, from New-York, steering W.

June 23, lat. 35 37, lon. 73 30, bark Port, from Rio Grande for New-York.

June 27, off Barnegat, schr. Ellen Dyer, from Boston for Wilmington.

June 27, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 30, brig [illegible], bound for Jacksonville.

June 27, lat. 37 30, lon. 75 00, brig [illegible], of Portland for Philadelphia, 6 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda June 22, bark Marion, for New-York next day; Isabella Reed, do. do.

At Jeremie, St. Domingo, June [illegible], brig [illegible], for New-York in 12 days.

At Cardenas June 16, bark Eugene, Hastings, for New-York in two days, with others not recollected.

At Cienfuegos June [illegible], [illegible], bark May Queen for Philadelphia in 10 days; brig Hope, for New-York.

At Nuevitas June [illegible], [illegible], for New-York in 5 days; [illegible], Day, for New-York do. 6 days; [illegible].

At Ponce, P. R., bark Gazelle, for [illegible] [illegible]